REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1929-30

(Ending 30th June 1930)

BANGALORE:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS
1930

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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE FOR THE YEAR 1929-30 ENDING 30TH JUNE 1930.

CHAPTER I—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

For particulars concerning—

SITUATION AND AREA, BOUNDARIES, PHYSICAL FEATURES AND POPULATION — reference is invited to paragraphs 1 to 7 of the General Administration Report for 1911-12 and to page 68 of the Report for 1920-21.

Particulars concerning—

ANCIENT HISTORY, THE RULING FAMILY, THE SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS — will be found in paragraphs 3 to 11 and 13 of the General Administration Report for 1907-08 with the modification that there are 3 Councillors instead of 2, and also in paragraphs 11 and 12 of the General Administration Report for 1923-24.

(i) Movements of His Highness the Maharaja and Members of Government.

Movements of His Highness the Maharaja.

1. His Highness the Maharaja resided at Bangalore from the 10th to the 14th July 1929. His Highness proceeded to Simla on the 19th July, and, after a stay of some weeks there and a visit to Hardwar, returned to Mysore on the 26th August 1929. On the 8th September 1929, His Highness paid a visit to Nagamangala, Krishnarajpete, Channarayapatna and the Krishnarajasagara in company with the Dewan. His Highness was in residence at Ootacamund from the 21st to the 27th September 1929 and from the 10th March to the 15th May 1930. He visited Sringeri on the 24th October 1929 and, after staying there till the 26th, proceeded to Balehonnur where he inspected the Experimental Coffee Station. His Highness returned to Mysore on the 28th and again proceeded to Kolar on the 30th October 1929, where he laid the foundation stone of the District Board Office and performed the inauguration ceremony of the Electric Installation of Kolar Town.

Between the 23rd and the 27th November 1929, His Highness visited the Kheddas at Karapur which were arranged in connection with the second visit of His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, to the State.

His Highness visited Tumkur on the 12th December 1929, where he laid the foundation stones of the District Board Office, the Co-operative Society's Office and the District Library buildings and performed the inauguration ceremony of the Electric Installation of the Tumkur Town.

In February and March 1930, His Highness proceeded on short trips to Coorg, where he visited Brahmagiri from the 8th to the 13th February, Pushpagiri from the 22nd February to the 24th, and Todiandamole on the 2nd March 1930.

Movements of the Dewan and Members of Council.

2. In July 1929, the Dewan Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M. Ismail visited Davangere and toured in the Kolar District visiting many of the Taluk Headquarters. In the month of August, he visited Simla on State business. In September 1929, he accompanied His Highness the Maharaja to Nagamangala,

Krishnarajpete, Chennarayapatna and the Krishnarajasagara. In October 1929, he proceeded to Kolar, Kakankote and Periyapatna and accompanied His Highness the Maharaja to Sringeri and Hassan. He visited Bhadravati, Shimoga, the Jog Falls, Mysore and Karapur in November 1929 in connection with His Excellency the Viceroy's Visit to the State. The Dewan went to Ootacamund in the first week of December 1929 to open the Fritchley Memorial Reading Room at Coonoor and later, he accompanied His Highness the Maharaja to Tumkur. He visited Sivasamudram in the first week of February 1930 and Delhi in the latter part of the month on State business. In April 1930, he toured in the Bangalore District, visiting all the taluk headquarters, and also visited the Kolar Gold Fields. He went to Bhadravati in May 1930 to open the New Pipe Foundry and later proceeded to Ootacamund where he stayed for about a week. Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M. Ismail visited Madras in September 1929 at the invitation of the Corporation of Madras, which presented him with an address and, in December 1929 and January 1930, he paid visits to Kollengode, Trichur, Ernaculam, Trivandrum and Hyderabad.

3. The First Member of Council, Rajakaryaprasakta Diwan Bahadur Mr. M. N. Krishna Rao, inspected the Chrome Mines at Tallur, Urdubur, Jambur, Bairapur and Bhaktarhalli and the Hand-Spinning and Weaving Centre at Badanval in July 1929. In the course of his tour in August 1929, he visited the Mines in the Kolar Gold Fields and inspected the Sericultural Farms at Garudapalya, Kolar and Sidlaghatta, and the Industrial Workshop and the Trade School at Kolar. The Hulikere Tunnel Works were inspected by him in October 1929. He paid a number of visits to Bhadravati as Chairman of the Board of Management of the Iron Works there and in February, March and May 1930, he made tours of inspection in the forests of Kolar, Kadur and Shimoga Districts.

4. The Second Member of Council, Rajamantrapravina Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, toured in the Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan, Tumkur, Shimoga, Kolar and Chitaldrug Districts, visiting important places in these districts. He opened the Cattle Show at Vanagur (Hassan District), the Veterinary Dispensary at Channarayapatna and the Town Hall at Challakere. He also visited the Bhadravati Iron Works. During the strike on the Kolar Gold Fields in April 1930, he camped at Oorgaum for about a fortnight. He toured on the whole for 76 days.

5. The Third Member of Council, Rajamantrapravina Mr. K. Matthan, toured in parts of the Tumkur, Kadur, Hassan and Kolar Districts during the year under report. He opened the new combined dispensary building at Tarikere and the Cattle Show and Exhibition at Hassan. He opened the Municipal Office building at Alur and laid the foundation stone of the Alur Reading Room and of a dispensary at Belagode. The Shimga-Ragihosahalli Railway was opened by him for public traffic in February 1930. He also opened the second session of the Mysore Medical Conference at Mysore and the twenty-second session of the Mysore Engineers' Conference at Bhadravati.

(ii) Political.

The Subsidy.

6. The annual subsidy of twenty-four and a half lakhs of rupees was paid to the British Government on the prescribed dates.

The British Resident.

7. The Hon'ble Mr. S E. Pears, C.S.I., C.I.E., continued as British Resident in Mysore, till 5th May 1930, when he handed over charge of the office to the Hon'ble Major Gordon Loch, I. A. The Hon'ble Lieutentant Colonel R. J. C. Burke took over charge of the office of the Resident on 23rd June 1930 from the Hon'ble Major G. Loch.

(iii) The Mysore Representative Assembly.

8. During the year, the Representative Assembly was reconstituted and the new Assembly met for the first time in June 1930.

9. Orders were issued on the report of the Committee appointed by Government for the revision of the rules relating to the Representative Assembly and the

Legislative Council. The main changes introduced as a result of the Committee's recommendations are :—

(1) The inclusion of Pleaders in the Legal Interest Constituency of the Representative Assembly and of title holders in the rural and urban constituencies of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, and of registered graduates in the Mysore University Constituency for the Legislative Council ;
(2) The introduction of a rule requiring every candidate standing for election to the Representative Assembly and to the Legislative Council to deposit (unless exempted by Government in special cases) a sum of Rs. 150 and Rs. 250, respectively, the deposit being forfeited if the candidate fails to secure at least one-eighth of the total number of valid votes ;
(3) The transfer of election disputes in connection with the Representative Assembly to the District Judges for decision instead of by Deputy Commissioners as heretofore, subject further to an appeal to the High Court on points of law ; and
(4) The withdrawal of the restriction on the asking of questions and moving of resolutions on matters relating to or affecting the provisions of the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly Regulations in the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly respectively.

10. During the year under report, Government passed orders fixing at 1, 2 and 2 respectively, the number of resolutions, questions and representations to be brought up before the Representative Assembly by any member thereof representing a special or minority interest.

11. There were two sessions of the Assembly during the year, the first being held during the Dasara of 1929 and the second during the week after the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja in June 1930.

12. At the Dasara Session, the Assembly was consulted in regard to the general principles of the following bills :—

(1) Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906 ;
(2) Bill further to amend the Village Panchayet Regulation, 1926 ;
(3) Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure ;
(4) Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code as in force in Mysore ;
(5) The Elementary Education Bill ; and
(6) Memorandum on the Irrigation Bill.

13. The Assembly approved of the general principles of bills 1, 3 and 5. The Irrigation Bill was put to vote and lost. The house was opposed to the general principles of Bill No. 2 and the discussion of Bill No. 4 was postponed. There was one private Bill to amend the Civil Procedure Code so as to make pensions attachable by Civil Courts.

Out of a total number of 66 questions asked, answers were furnished to 61, on most of which a large number of supplementary questions were put and answered. Of the 28 resolutions on the agenda, 15 were actually moved and discusssd. Of these, two were withdrawn after explanation, two accepted by Government, one was partly accepted and six were pressed to a division. Seventy-seven out of 182 representations were discussed. Out of seven adjournment motions for discussion on matters of public importance, four were allowed and discussed and three were disallowed.

14. At the Budget Session (June 1930) 48 questions were answered out of 53. The opinion of the Assembly was taken in regard to the following Bills :—

(1) Coffee Cess Continuance Bill.
(2) Bill to amend the Mysore Land Record of Rights Regulation, X of 1927.
(3) Bill further to amend the Mysore District Boards Regulation, 1926.

The Assembly approved of the general principles of the first two Bills. The third Bill was not approved.

The general discussion of the Budget occupied three days and 42 members participated in it. There were 50 resolutions on the Budget of which seven were moved. Of these, six were withdrawn after explanation and the remaining one relating to retrenchment in the expenditure of the State's Administration was passed by a large majority.

Besides these, there were nine resolutions on matters of general importance. Of these, only one relating to the abolition of the hereditary office of the shanbhogs was discussed and passed by a large majority. Of the 96 representations, 32 were taken up at the meeting and the rest lapsed for want of time.

(iv) The Mysore Economic Conference.

General.

15. Two meetings of the General Conference and one meeting of the Standing Committee of the Conference were held during the year. The more important subjects considered at the meetings were :—

(1) The Bhadra Channel Colonisation Scheme,
(2) Formation of an Economic Enquiry Board,
(3) The report of the Committee appointed to consider the Report on Taxation in Mysore,
(4) Reduction of charges for telephone connections,
(5) Development of the Government Commercial School into a Business College,
(6) Representation of Health Experts on the Economic Conference, and
(7) Broadcasting as a means of propaganda for mass education.

16. An Economic Lecturer was sanctioned for the Bangalore District with a view to expedite rural development by carrying on a systematic propaganda in villages by means of lectures, readings and cinema shows. Instructions were issued to Economic Superintendents in the matter of encouraging fruit culture throughout the State by supplying fruit plants free of cost for being planted in private houses and back-yards. A Khadi centre was started at Terakanambi in Gundlupet Taluk. A sum of Rs. 15,000 was made available to the District Boards for economic development work in addition to a sum of Rs. 38,000 allotted to the respective departments for schemes relating to agriculture, horticulture, education, industries and commerce and co-operative societies.

Board of Industries and Commerce.

17. The Board met four times and its sub-committee once during the year under report. The following were some of the subjects considered by the Board:—

(1) Pressing of low grade copra with the help of machinery.
(2) Fees to be charged for the use of Automatic Telephones.
(3) Development of Power Loom Industry.
(4) Improvement of Art Industries, such as the brassware industry and sandalwood and ivory carved articles.
(5) Supply of funds to industrial concerns for working capital.
(6) Financing of coffee crops.
(7) Experiments on vegetable ghee.
(8) General advertisement of Mysore in the form of a film.
(9) Scheme for training of Mechanics in the Central Industrial Workshop.

Board of Education.

18. The Board held four meetings and the sub-committees constituted by it met several times and dealt with the subjects assigned to them. The following were the subjects considered by the Board :—

(1) Introduction of civics in secondary schools.
(2) Reorganisation of courses of studies for women in high schools.
(3) Compulsory physical training in all grades of schools and military training in high schools and colleges.
(4) Kannada as a medium of instruction in high schools.
(5) Bringing together every year a large number of Kannada, Urdu and Adikarnataka primary schools in one compound and under one roof, if not under a single competent headmaster.

Board of Agriculture.

19. There were three meetings of the Board and sixteen sub-committee meetings. A greater portion of the time and attention of the Board was devoted to a study of the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India, on the basis of Dr. Coleman's comprehensive note on the Report. Definite recommendations were made to Government about 16 subjects covered by the Report and two subjects were referred to special committees for further investigation. Orders of Government were received on the recommendations of the Board about the following schemes :—

(1) The Bhadra Channel Colonisation Scheme.
(2) Grant of a subvention to the Cardamom Association to be started at Saklespur.
(3) Lending the services of an Agricultural Inspector to the Gurukula Seva Sangha, Kengeri.

General.

20. The Mysore Dasara Exhibition which is now an annual function has been placed under the charge of the Economic Conference and permanent arrangements have been made for conducting it in future. The first Exhibition under the new arrangement was held in October 1929 and was a great success.

(v) Important events and administrative measures.

Viceregal Visit.

21. The State was honoured with a second visit by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, Baron Irwin of Kirby Underdale, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, in the month of November 1929. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of India also visited the State during the same month.

Agriculture.

22. An Agricultural Development Committee was constituted with the object of co-ordinating the activities of the Departments of Agriculture, Co-operation and Industries and Commerce in relation to schemes where such activities overlap or can be profitably made to overlap. Sanction was accorded to the proposals of the Director of Agriculture for establishing a Kar Ragi Breeding Station in the vicinity of Hunsur at a cost of Rs. 20,000 per annum.

Police.

23. Owing to the disturbed state of Davangere, an additional Police force costing Rs. 14,000 per annum was, under Section 21 of the Police Regulation, stationed there temporarily for a period of one year from 1st October 1929. The appointment of a Traffic Inspector for Bangalore City was sanctioned as a temporary measure, and an officer who has undergone special training in traffic regulation in England, was selected for the post.

Public Works.

24. The Chamarajendra Reservoir, which from the year 1896 has been the source of water-supply to both the City and the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, has often been found inadequate and steps have had to be taken to suplement the supply provided by this reservoir during the last three or four years. Government appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of Sir M. Visvesvaraya to go into the defects of the present system and suggest measures to place the water-supply of both the City and the Civil and Military Station on a satisfactory basis.

The committee after examining the question recommended the following scheme :—

(1) Construction of a masonry dam across the Arkavati below its confluence with the Kumudavati near the 20th mile of the Bangalore-Magadi Road, capable of holding about 2½ times the present capacity of the Hessarghatta tank.
(2) Laying a rising main from the dam to the service reservoirs in Bangalore with the necessary pumping equipment.
(3) Erection of new filters at the reservoir site.

The reservoir is proposed to be constructed in two stages. At the first, the supply of water will be about 6 million gallons per day and at the second, 9 million gallons per day. The total estimates for the work amount to Rs. 50·33 lakhs.

Land Mortgage Banks.

25. The Central Land Mortgage Bank was registered in November 1929 and commenced operations on 1st December 1929, which for the present will be confined to the taluks of Sagar, Koppa, Manjarabad and Tumkur. The share capital of the Bank has been fixed at Rs. 5 lakhs, made up of 10,000 shares of Rs. 50 each. The Bank has been granted certain concessions (detailed in the section on Associations for Banking, Trading etc.) and its administration is in the hands of a strong Board of Directors presided over by a retired Member of Council.

Education.

26. Government decided to establish a Technological Institute as an All-State Memorial to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of the reign of His Highness the Maharaja and a committee was appointed to work out the details of the scheme. The opening of classes for the Government of India Diploma Accountancy (G.D.A.) was sanctioned as an adjunct to the Government Commercial School at Bangalore, and the Commercial School at Mysore was ordered to be abolished.

As a means of solving the problem of finding suitable men in the Malnad to take up posts as Overseers and Sub-overseers, orders were passed directing the reservation of ten seats in the School of Engineering for applicants from the Malnad. Revised rules and syllabuses for commercial examinations were sanctioned by Government and the rules relating to the Middle School examination were revised so as to permit boy candidates to appear by private study for the examination even though they may not have studied in a recognised Middle School.

Public Health and Sanitation.

27. The Sanitary Department was organised as the Department of Health on a system of Bureaus to deal with the several problems of public health and sanitation and the Central Sanitary Board was extended in its operations and designated the Central Health Committee for advising the Health Department in all important matters of health.

State Loans.

28. The seven per cent loan floated by the State in 1921 was due for discharge on 1st November 1931. The question of replacing this (loan) by a long term loan carrying a lower rate of interest, was under the active consideration of Government during the latter half of the year under report. It was decided to invite subscriptions to the loan in cash as well as in the form of loan bonds and five-year fixed deposits. The Government since invited (in August 1930) subscriptions for an issue of (1) Five per cent loan, 1955 and (2) Five and a half per cent bonds, 1938, offering to borrow a sum of about Rs. three crores, and the total subscriptions received amounted to Rs. 415·86 lakhs.

The Mysore Iron Works.

29. Sir M. Visvesvaraya retired from the Board of Management of the Iron Works at Bhadravati and his place was taken by Rajakaryaprasakta Dewan Bahadur Mr. M. N. Krishna Rao. Sir M. Visvesvaraya undertook this responsibility at a very critical time at the special request of Government and laboured for 6½ years in the interest of the Works without rest and without remuneration, travelling all over Europe and America at his own expense to make a special study of such works in those continents.

General.

30. Government have ordered the publication of the report of the committee appointed in August 1926 to consider the question of undertaking legislation for preventing the slaughter of cows in the State. The committe are of opinion that legislation is necessary but that for the present, the limit of legislation should be to prohibit the slaughter of all heifers, cows in milk and pregnant cows.

Income-tax.

31. Reciprocal arrangement was entered into with the Government of India for the grant of relief from double income-tax of incomes taxed both in Mysore and in British India, in respect of dividends and income from professions and vocations.

Representative Assembly.

32. The Representative Assembly was reconstituted during the year and had a total membership of 273. Of this number, 167 members have been returned by rural and 41 by urban constituencies in the general elections held during the year; 29 were elected by associations and other constituencies recognised by Government; and the remaining 36 were nominated by Government: 21 seats were allotted for the representation of minorities and 11 for various special interests that had not received adequate representation through the general elections, 2 seats were for the first time allotted to ladies to represent womens' interests, 1 seat for temperance and 1 to represent the independent medical profession.

Strikes and Disturbances.

33. Towards the middle of June 1929, there was a conflict between the Hindus and Mahomedans at Davangere in connection with the Mohurrum festival. The disturbances lasted for nearly three days. The situation was brought under control on the arrival of the Police and Military reinforcements. The Dewan visited the scene of occurrences in July 1929 and convened a conference of the representatives of the two communities and organised measures for the relief of the sufferers during the disturbances. Government issued orders on 3rd August 1929 directing the holding of a departmental enquiry as to the causes and events that led to the disturbance and placed the Revenue Commissioner on special duty for the purpose.

Recruitment to Government Service.—General and Revenue Secretariat.

34. Government decided that the revised rules of recruitment should be introduced into the General and Revenue Secretariat and in the associated offices. The candidates already working in the Secretariat with less than three years' service who have not chances of absorption in that office are directed to be provided for in suitable vacancies occurring in other offices and departments. In order to increase the representation of backward communities in the Secretariat, Government have further directed that, in future, for acting vacancies occurring in the Secretariat for the next two years, candidates of backward communities should be appointed, if available.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

(i) Occupied Area and Tenure.

1. The recorded total area of the State was 18,894,526 acres as against 18,894,269 in the previous year, the difference being due to the revised figures furnished by the Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore and Hassan Districts. Deducting alienated lands partly and wholly rent free, to the extent of 1,326,904 acres, and 8,782,409 acres not available for occupancy (being minor inams, forest and unculturable waste), a net extent of 8,785,213 acres (as against 8,768,385 in the previous year) was available for cultivation, of which 8,121,045 acres (or 92·44 per cent) were under occupancy as against 8,078,126 acres in the previous year. There was thus an increase of 42,919 acres in the occupied area as compared with the preceding year. The number of raiyatwari holdings separately registered in the State was 1,041,241 with an area of 8,118,445 acres, giving an average of 7·79 acres per holding.

(ii) Land Survey and Settlement.

2. The following represents the different items of field work carried out by the several District Survey parties during the year under report :—

(1) Detailed original survey was carried out in respect of 9 Inam villages comprising 1,961 numbers with an area of 6,411 acres and 2 guntas.

(2) Re-survey was effected in regard to 4 Inam villages comprising 177 numbers with an area of 661 acres and 20 guntas.

(3) Original Classification was done in respect of 8 Inam villages comprising 1,981 numbers with an area of 3,293 acres and 2 guntas.

(4) Re-classification was effected as regards 5 Inam villages comprising 428 numbers with an area of 1,012 acres and 22 guntas.

(5) Put-pahani measurement was carried out in respect of 7 Inam villages comprising 580 numbers with an area of 1,328 acres and 31 guntas.

(6) Minor Phode work was done in respect of 6 Inam villages comprising 124 numbers with an area of 293 acres.

(7) Sub-Division of land was effected in 3,579 Government villages comprising 12,618 numbers with an area of 55,712 acres and 32 guntas.

(8) Classification was carried out of lands sub-divided comprising 9,337 numbers with an area of 48,295 acres and 24 guntas in 2,305 villages.

(9) Encroachments on Government lands were detected in 1,065 cases involving an area of 3,601 acres and 7 guntas and an estimated assessment of Rs. 2,190.

Special work.

3. The survey and demarcation of lands granted for Coffee and Cardamom cultivation in the Kadur District, and of the bed of the Vani Vilas Sagara in the Chitaldrug District, were undertaken and carried out by the Officers in charge of the Districts concerned. In all, 95 survey numbers were thus dealt with comprising an area of 1,026 acres and 28 guntas.

Survey maps.

4. The number of re-survey maps to be printed was 575, including that pending from the previous year. Of these, re-survey maps of 269 villages were prepared and printed. Original survey maps of 306 villages were printed in order to replenish the exhausted stock. *Phodi*, etc., *durasti* (corrections) were made in all the printed copies of maps in stock of 330 villages and the maps brought up-to-date. Maps of 54 unsettled Inam villages were drawn by hand and supplied to parties on payment of the prescribed fees. The total number of maps inclusive of maps of Inam villages issued during the year was 13,338 (as against 6,299 in the previous year) of which 1,296 costing Rs. 1,647 were sold. Six thousand one hundred and seventeen maps of the value of Rs. 6,141 were supplied to the Revenue Department free of cost and 632 maps were made use of in the Department. Maps of 5,293 villages in 21 taluks costing Rs. 5,955 were issued free of cost to the Revenue Department for the use of Revenue Inspectors in pursuance of Government Orders passed in September 1927.

Remuneration of village officers.

5. The potgi payable to village officers was revised with reference to collections under revision settlement in respect of 1,215 villages in 6 taluks and sanctioned in respect of 954 villages. The decennial revision of potgi was made in respect of 726 villages in 6 taluks and was given effect to in the case of 438 villages. The biennial potgi of 17 villages in the Krishnarajasagara channel area, comprised in the taluks of Krishnarajapete, Seringapatam and Mysore, was also revised and sanctioned. Original potgi of 1 Inam village and supplemental potgi of 15 villages in three taluks were also sanctioned during the year.

General.

6. During the year under report Hissa survey operations were carried out in seven taluks.

The Survey Training Class was limited to a period of 4 months, at the end of which an examination was held and 31 successful students were employed in the Department. In addition to the above recruits for the Department, 6 Amildars, 7 Revenue Probationers and 12 Probationery Revenue Inspectors received survey training. A course of training in the advanced portions of Revenue Survey was provided for the men of the department and 9 underwent the course.

A few sections of the boundary between the Anekal and Mulbagal Taluks and the neighbouring British Districts of Salem and North Arcot were inspected by the District Survey Officer, Bangalore.

Original settlement was introduced in 6 Inam villages and re-settlement into 2 villages during the year. The programme of first revision settlements in the State has been completed.

The principal measures sanctioned during the year were the institution of a mobile survey party for the clearance of arrears of *phodi* work in taluks and the reconstitution of four District Survey Circles into eight.

Finance.

7. The cost of the department for the year under report was Rs. 2,10,705 including a sum of Rs. 18,000 for topographical survey, which was conducted by the Survey of India. The net cost was Rs. 1,92,705 as against Rs. 1,92,088 in the previous year.

(iii) Land Revenue.

Assessed Waste.

8. Out of an extent of 594,851 acres of assessed waste land available for cultivation, 35,334 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 43,379 were taken up during the year, as against 47,160 acres assessed at Rs. 52,126 (revised figure) in the previous year, showing a decrease of 11,826 acres which was spread over all the Districts except Mysore, Hassan and Kadur. The decrease is attributed generally to the fact that the available waste lands are of poor quality and are situated far away from the villages. The extent of land relinquished during the year was 15,662 acres assessed at Rs. 25,805 as against 23,005 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 32,719 in the previous year. Taking into consideration the area taken up and that relinquished, there has been a net addition, to the area under occupation, of 19,672 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 17,574.

Alienation.

9. An aggregate extent of 671 acres, 35 guntas and $39\frac{1}{12}$ square yards of land assessed at Rs. 689-2-5 was alienated for non-agricultural purposes as against 385 acres and 25 guntas assessed at Rs. 312-8-11 in the previous year. Of these, 129 acres and $15\frac{1}{3}$ guntas were for buildings, 217 acres and 18 guntas for village extensions and sites and the remaining extent for schools, roads and other purposes.

Land Revenue Demand.

10. The demand for the year under Land Revenue including land revenue miscellaneous, was Rs. 1,33,85,015 against Rs. 1,34,13,223 for the preceding year. Including the outstanding balance at the commencement of the year, the total demand was Rs. 1,43,88,540 as against Rs. 1,44,97,079 in 1928-29. Remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 1,25,459 leaving a net recoverable demand of Rs. 1,42,63,081 as against a net demand of Rs. 1,43,20,813 for the preceding year. The collections during the year amounted to Rs. 1,31,13,332 or 91·9 per cent of the demand as against Rs. 1,33,18,079 or 93·34 per cent collected in the previous year. The balance remaining uncollected at the end of the year was Rs. 11,49,749 as against Rs. 10,02,734 at the close of 1928-29.

11. Coercive processes were adopted for the recovery of 15·50 per cent of land revenue as against 12·92 per cent in the previous year. The total number of processes of all kinds issued during the year was 148,969 as against 134,547 in the previous year and the amount realised thereby was Rs. 20,32,107 as against Rs. 17,20,984 in 1928-29. The number of demand notices issued under Section 158 of the Land Revenue Code was 100,617 as against 92,196 in the preceding year. The amount recovered was Rs. 16.00,067 being 78·7 per cent of the total recoveries under coercive processes as against Rs. 14,18,823 which was 82·4 per cent of the total recoveries of the previous year. The number of sale notifications issued under Section 159 of the Land Revenue Code rose from 37,294 in 1928-29 to 43,174 during the year under report. Sales were actually held in 11,546 cases fetching Rs. 4,02,007 as against 8,478 cases realising Rs. 2,63,300 in the previous year. The total extent of land sold was 59.266 acres and 20 guntas bearing an assessment of Rs. 1,58,625 as against 42,561 acres and 24 guntas of land assessed at Rs. 1,22,128 sold in 1928-29. Coercive Processes.

Moveable properties of defaulters were distrained under Section 160 of the Land Revenue Code in 5,171 cases as against 5,028 cases in 1928-29, showing a slight increase of 143 cases. A sum of Rs. 29,812 was realised by sale as against Rs. 38,344 in the previous year. The percentage of the number of sales to the total number of processes and the percentage of the amount recovered by sale to the total recoveries were respectively 11·23 and 21·26 as against 10·05 and 17·60 in 1928-29.

12. A sum of Rs. 2,67,850 was allotted for the grant of loans under schemes relating to Takavi, Land Improvement and Irrigation Wells and loans for an amount of Rs. 2,49,145 were disbursed during the year. Under Takavi advances there were 2,827 applications for an aggregate sum of Rs. 4,67,766 as against 1,041 applications for Rs. 1,95,723-8-0 in 1928-29. Of these, 1,676 applications involving Rs. 1,36,607 were sanctioned as against 540 applications for a sum of Rs. 74,417-8-0 during 1928-29. The amount due to be recovered (including arrears) was Rs. 1,87,642-6-7, of which Rs. 85,758-3-10 or 46·29 per cent of the demand was recovered as against 53·04 per cent in the preceding year. Under Land Improvement Loans, 1,538 applications involving Rs. 6,67,574 had to be dealt with during the year as against 1,198 applications for Rs. 5,73,225 in 1928-29. Of these, 602 applications for an aggregate amount of Rs. 1,08,658 were sanctioned as against 498 applications for a sum of Rs. 1,15,077 in the preceding year. The amount due for recovery during the year was Rs. 2,19,910-8-7 of which Rs. 1,11,397-2-2 was recovered, showing a percentage of 50·81 to the total demand as against 61·00 per cent in 1928-29. In connection with sinking irrigation wells, there were 212 applications to be dealt with, involving Rs. 1,09,000 as against 32 applications for a sum of Rs. 36,850 in the previous year. In 61 cases loans to the extent of Rs. 10,785 were sanctioned. Out of a total demand of Rs. 31,067-14-2 for the year, a sum of Rs. 17,983-13-4 or 57·88 per cent of the demand was collected. Loans and Advances.

13. During the year under report, the Record of Rights Scheme was ordered to be introduced into the taluks of Seringapatam, Gubbi, Sorab and Siddlaghatta. But the work of the Sorab taluk was not taken up during the year. The preparation of the preliminary records, including checking and verification, the settlement of disputes, etc., had almost been completed in Seringapatam. The demand for the year on account of fees prescribed for making entries in the Record of Rights and for measuring and mapping was approximately Rs. 9,40,000, of which a sum of Rs. 1,96,598 was collected, leaving a large balance. Record of Rights.

14. During the year under report 265 major tanks and 392 minor tanks were restored and repaired at a cost of Rs. 4,79,779 and Rs. 2,45,838 respectively. The value of earthwork done by the raiyats was estimated at Rs. 55,663 in respect of major tanks and Rs. 74,269 in respect of minor tanks. Tanks.

15. In 4,001 cases land revenue amounting to Rs. 58,100-1-9 was remitted by revenue money order, as against 3,902 cases covering a remittance of Rs. 55,733 in 1928-29. Revenue Money Orders.

16. The seasonal conditions in parts of Kolar and Chitaldrug Districts caused some anxiety at the beginning of the year and scarcity of fodder was felt in four of the taluks. Necessary measures of relief were adopted and remissions of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 64,062 were sanctioned. Distress.

Miscellaneous.

17. During the year under report, revised rules were issued in regard to the sorting, preservation, destruction and inspection of Revenue records in the District and Taluk offices. A training school for Village Officers was opened at Bangalore in January 1930 at which 23 Shanbhogs and 19 Patels underwent training.

(iv) Inam Settlement.

18. The enquiry into the Inams of the Yelandur Jahgir was in progress.

The total number of land Inams resumed to Government during the year under report was 51, resulting in a decrease by about Rs. 211-11-0 in the revenue under Inam, while the land revenue increased by about Rs. 629-3-0. Fifteen of these were village service Inams and 30 artizan Inams.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

(i) Legislation.

(A) The Legislative Council.

1. The Legislative Council met three times during the year and occupied an aggregate number of 13 working days with an average of 4·3 days per session. The Council was reconstituted towards the end of the year.

2. Sixteen Bills were placed before the Council for consideration. Of these, the Bill to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census in 1931 and the Bill to amend the Mysore Coffee Cess Regulation, 1925, were considered and passed at one sitting of the Council. The following 11 Bills were finally passed during the official year:—

(1) Bill to amend the Government Savings Bank Act, 1873, as in force in Mysore;
(2) Bill further to amend the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regulation, 1921;
(3) Bill further to amend the Mysore Income-Tax Regulation, 1923;
(4) Bill to amend the Mysore Securities Regulation, 1925;
(5) Bill to define and limit the Powers of the High Court of Mysore in punishing Contempts of Courts;
(6) Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code as in force in Mysore, providing for certain classes of Palace employees being treated as public servants for the purpose of the Code;
(7) The Mysore Elementary Education (Extension) Bill;
(8) Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1911, bringing the *Jillo* Forces within the definition of the Palace Troops in the Code;
(9) Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906, providing for Municipal Councils regulating by licence the burning of bricks in inhabited areas;
(10) Bill further to amend the Mysore District Boards Regulation, 1926, authorising District Economic Superintendents and other officers selected by Government to attend and address meetings of District Boards; and
(11) Bill to designate the Mysore Chief Court as the High Court of Mysore.

3. At the June Session of the Council, leave was granted to introduce the following two Bills:—

(1) Bill to amend the Mysore Land Record of Rights Regulation, 1927; and
(2) Bill to amend the Mysore Motor Vehicles Regulation, 1928.

The Mysore Irrigation Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

4. One hundred and thirty questions out of 150, besides a large number of supplementary questions, were put and answered. There were 163 cut motions for discussion at the time of voting on demands, ordinary and supplementary. All of them were withdrawn after discussion.

5. Of the 97 resolutions admitted, 19 were moved and discussed. The rest lapsed on account of the absence of the movers or for want of time. The resolution which was debated most was the one urging the appointment of a mixed committee of officials and non-officials "to thoroughly scrutinise the present financial position of the State and to investigate the ways and means of effecting, wherever possible and necessary, retrenchments in several Departments with a view to place the State's financial position on a sounder basis than at present."

6. There were two adjournment motions before the Council, the object of one being to draw the attention of Government to a circular said to have been issued by the Revenue Commissioner insisting on the collection of land revenue in two instalments instead of four, and the other empowering Amildars, as *ex-officio* Second Class Magistrates, to try offences punishable under the Village Panchayet Regulation. Both of them were withdrawn after discussion.

7. A list of the Regulations which received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja during the year is given in Appendix II.

(B) Legislative Enactments.

8. A Regulation to amend the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regulation 1921; IV of 1929.

The amendment alters the definition of the term 'Local Executive Officer' so as to include the Municipal Commissioner and empowers Magistrates of the first and second classes to try offences under the Regulation ordinarily and a Bench of Magistrates only when they are specially authorised in this behalf by the Government.

9. A Regulation to amend the Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation, 1918; V of 1929.—

The amendment provides for the organisation of a Land Mortgage Bank under the Regulation and for the following among other matters :—

(1) Power is reserved to Government to appoint a Registrar for any particular class of Co-operative Societies if they should find it necessary to do so.

(2) Power is reserved to Government to appoint their nominees to the Committee of Management and the Board of Supervision of the Bank when Government give financial assistance to the Bank.

(3) It is provided that debenture bonds shall be issued only with the previous sanction of Government and that they shall be negotiable instruments and included among the securities in which trust funds may be invested.

(4) The purposes for which the Bank may grant loans and the circumstances under which a loan may be recalled by the Bank, are specified.

10. A Regulation to provide for the better regulation of Cotton Ginning and Cotton Pressing Factories; VI of 1929.—

The Regulation provides for the making of bales before removal from the press house and lays down that unmarked bales are not tenderable in fulfilment of a contract if marked bales are demanded by the purchaser. The Regulation also makes provision for the maintenance of registers, submission of statistical returns, the use of correct scales and weights and the structural improvement of factories.

11. A Regulation to amend the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873, as in force in Mysore; I of 1930.—

The amendment provides for the withdrawal of small sums of money left in the Government Savings Bank accounts of deceased depositors, by raising the limit up to which deposits may be paid without the production of a probate of a will, letter of administration or a succession certificate, and authoritising the Deputy Commissioners in the case of deposits in Savings Banks in their Districts and the Comptroller to Government in the case of deposits in the State Huzur Treasury to make payment up to the enhanced limit, *viz.*, Rs. 3,000.

12. A Regulation to amend the Mysore Securities Regulation, II of 1930.—

The amendment makes provision for the issue of duplicates in cases where securities have been stolen and for cancellation of an order for the issue of a duplicate security when the original security, alleged to have been lost, stolen or destroyed, is subsequently found at any time before the obligation is discharged.

13. A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Income-Tax Regulation, 1923, III of 1930.—

Brings the law generally into line with that in British India. The main changes are :—

(1) Allowing deduction as a business expenditure of the difference between the original cost of the animals purchased for draught purposes and the amount realised by their disposal.

(2) Requiring the principal officer of every company to notify annually to the Income-Tax Department all the dividends paid to share holders in excess of a sum to be prescribed by the rule in order to ascertain accurately the income of assessees from this source.

(3) Prescribing the procedure for assessment in the year following that in which partition is effected in a Hindu undivided family.

(4) Laying down the procedure for assessment in cases in which there is a change in the constitution of an assessee, as for example where a firm becomes a company and also in cases where there is a change in the personnel of a firm.

(5) Conferring on the Deputy Commissioner of Income-Tax and the Commissioners the power to rectify mistakes in their appellate or review orders which they do not at present possess.

(6) Making the law more definite in respect of the assessment of the profits from import trade conducted in Mysore by agencies or branches, of non-resident assessees.

(7) Empowering Income-Tax Officers to impose a penalty of less than the maximum and to increase it successively up to a maximum in cases of continuing default.

(8) Providing for deduction at source of super-tax payable on dividends due to non-resident share holders.

(9) Empowering the framing of rules to find out the income, profits, etc., liable to tax of quasi-agricultural concerns such as tea companies.

(10) Making a definite provision to the effect that the references in income-tax cases to the Chief Court should be heard by a Bench of not less than two judges and where such judges disagree, the cases should be referred to a Full Bench.

14. A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regulation, 1921 ; IV of 1930.—

The amendment is intended to make the Regulation more useful and effective.—

15. A Regulation to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census ; V of 1930.

The Regulation enables the Government to take necessary measures in connection with the Census of 1931.

16. A Regulation further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1911 ; VI of 1930.—

The amendment brings the 'Jillo' Forces which form part of the Palace Troops within the definition of 'Palace Troops' and replaces the obsolete names of some of the units of the Mysore Military Forces specified in the definition of that expression.

17. A Regulation further to amend the Indian Penal Code as in force in Mysore ; VII of 1930.—

The Regulation amends Section 21 of the Code by the addition of a twelfth clause so as to include the employees of the Palace Establishments also within the definition of Public Servants.

18. A Regulation further to amend the Mysore District Board Regulation, 1926 ; VIII of 1930.—

The amendment permits the District Economic Superintendents and such other officers as may be notified by Government from time to time in that behalf to attend meetings of the District Boards or the Committees thereof and to address such meetings.

19. A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906 ; IX of 1930.—

The amendment empowers the Municipalities to insist upon licenses being taken for burning bricks for other than trade purposes.

20. The Mysore Elementary Education Regulation ; X of 1930.

The Regulation provides for the progressive expansion and development of elementary education and invests local authorities with powers for providing and controlling elementary education and defines the duties and responsibilities of local authorities in the matter of the management, control and financing of elementary education.

21. The Contempt of Courts Regulation ; XI of 1930.

The Regulation defines and limits the powers exercisable by the Chief Court of Mysore in punishing Contempts of Courts.

22. The Mysore High Court (Designation) Regulation ; XII of 1930.

The Regulation provides for changing the designation of the Chief Court as constituted under the Mysore Chief Court Regulation into the High Court of Mysore.

23. A Regulation to amend the Mysore Coffee Cess Regulation, 1925 ; XIII of 1930.

The Regulation provides for the continuance of the Mysore Coffee Cess Regulation for a further period of ten years, *i.e.*, until 14th October 1940.

C. Rules and Notifications under Enactments in force in Mysore.

24. *Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.*—The Act with certain modifications was made applicable to the territories of Mysore so far as regards marriages between persons one of whom is a Christian subject of Mysore and neither of whom is a Christian British Subject.

25. *Mysore Land Revenue Code, IV of 1888.*—The provisions of Chapters VIII to X of the Code were extended to certain Kayamgutta and Jodi Villages in the State.

26. *Land Improvement Loans Regulation, IV of 1890.*—An addition was made to the note under Rule 1 of the Rules issued under Section 10 of the Regulation enabling the grant of loans for building tiled houses to residents in minor municipal areas.

27. *Railways Regulation, 1894.*—

(*i*) Certain amendments were made with effect from 1st April 1930 to Risk Note Forms A. B. C. D. F.

(*ii*) Certain general Rules were laid down, with effect from 1st April 1930, for adoption on the Railways over which the Mysore Government have jurisdiction.

28. *Excise Regulation, V of 1901.*—

(*i*) The limit of private possession of ganja without a licence was reduced from 4 to 3 tolas throughout the State with effect from 1st July 1930.

(*ii*) Revised Rules were framed to regulate the disposal of the privilege of retail vend of intoxicating liquors and drugs.

29. *Registration Regulation III of 1903.*—It was laid down that no Registration fee shall be leviable upon a mutchalika presented for registration by a *servegar* of the Amrit Mahal Department.

30. *Police Regulation V of 1908.*—Owing to the disturbed state of Davangere, an additional Police force costing Rs. 14,000 per annum was, under Section 21 of the Regulation, stationed there temporarily for a period of one year from 1st October 1929, the entire cost on this account being defrayed by a tax, imposed on such inhabitants thereof as are not in the service of Government, equivalent or in proportion to the tax payable by them to the local Municipality on lands and buildings and in respect of arts, professions, trades and callings and on offices and appointments.

(*ii*) Sub-Rule (2) of Rule 31 of the Mysore Village Police Rules regarding night watch in the villages, was amended so as to allow the inhabitants who are incapacitated by physical infirmity, to depute others in their place to attend to the duties.

31. *Destructive Insects and Pests Regulation, VI of 1917.*—It was laid down that unroasted coffee beans shall not be imported directly or indirectly from any station outside, into the territories of Mysore.

32. *Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation, III of 1920.*—The Regulation was extended to the whole State and rules under the Regulation were issued to come into force from 1st March 1930. Certain officers were appointed as Inspectors of Boilers and the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore was authorised to exercise the powers of revocation and suspension of licenses.

A panel of assessors was also constituted to assist District Magistrates in hearing appeals under the Regulation.

33. *Income-Tax Regulation, V of 1923.*—

(*i*) The exemption from payment of income-tax in respect of the income derived from debentures issued by District Boards and Municipalities was extended for a further period of 2 years from 1st July 1930.

(*ii*) The gratuities granted to the widows and children of officers who are killed in action or suffer violent death due directly or wholly to war service, were exempted from the payment of income-tax and from the calculation of the total income of an assessee.

34. *Representative Assembly Regulation, XVIII of 1923.*—

(*i*) Rule 9 of the Rules of business of the Assembly was added to, empowering the Assembly at any time to suspend the operation of the Rules.

(*ii*) Certain amendments were made to the Rules regulating the qualifications of voters and the preparation and publication of electoral rolls.

(*iii*) The number of constituencies for returning representatives of rural areas under the first schedule to the Regulation was increased from 79 to 80 and the number of representatives to represent such areas from 165 to 167.

(*iv*) The minimum number of seats guaranteed to depressed classes was raised from 3 to 6.

(*v*) Certain amendments were made to the Rules relating to resolutions and interpellations.

(*vi*) Revised Rules were issued in regard to the decision of disputes as to the validity of elections to the Assembly.

35. *Legislative Council Regulation, XIX of 1923.*—

(*i*) Certain amendments were made to the rules relating to the qualifications of voters and the preparation and publication of electoral rolls.

(*ii*) Rule 3 of the Rules relating to the asking of questions and moving of resolutions in the Council was amended.

36. *The Government Securities Regulation, VIII of 1925.*—Rule 22 of the Rules under the Regulation was modified, dispensing with the production of indemnity bonds in clear and uncontentious cases of transfer of loan bonds to the heirs of the deceased owners, up to the value of Rs. 500.

37. *District Boards Regulation, III of 1926.*—Rule 4 of the Rules regulating the election of the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of District Boards was amended so as to exclude from its application cases falling under Section 17 (2) of the Regulation.

38. *Weights and Measures Regulation, IX of 1927.*—It was notified that only certified weights and measures of capacity as contemplated in the Regulation should be used in all dealings and contracts within the municipal limits of the Cities of Mysore, Bangalore and Davangere with effect from 1st April 1930.

39. *Workmen's Compensation Regulation, XIV of 1928.*—An annual return in duplicate in the form prescribed was ordered to be furnished to the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation for the area concerned by every person employing certain classes of workmen.

40. *Motor Vehicles Regulation, XVI of 1928.*—

(i) Certain amendments to the Rules under the Regulation were issued, the chief among them being

(*a*) the prescribing of a schedule of timings by the authority granting permits in the case of buses plying for hire, and

(*b*) the provision requiring the hooding of powerful headlights of motor vehicles in the Bangalore and Mysore Cities and the Kolar Gold Field area by means of one or other of the prescribed devices.

(ii) Motor vehicles plying for hire along certain roads were declared as competing with the Railways in the State for the purpose of levy of double the ordinary rate of Road Cess.

(ii) Military.

41. Colonel J. C. Loch, C.B.E., assumed command of the State Forces on the 9th September 1929.

42. The Mysore Military Forces consisted of two Cavalry Regiments, *viz.*, the Mysore Lancers stationed at Bangalore and the Mysore Horse stationed at Mysore, three Infantry Battalions stationed at Bangalore, Shimoga and Mysore, with detachments at district headquarters and outposts in taluks, and an animal Transport Corps with iron carts and bullocks, which is being gradually replaced by Mechanical Transport. Composition and strength.

The actual strength of the forces as it stood on the last day of the year, as compared with the sanctioned compliment, was as hereunder: —

Unit	Combatants						Non-combatants				Total	
	Commissioned Officers		Non-Commissioned Officers		Rank and file		Medical and Veterinary		Followers, etc.			
	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned
Cavalry ...	33	37	95	99	503	502	4	4	275	278	910	920
Infantry ...	38	45	351	362	1,151	1,166	...	...	120	128	1,660	1,701
Transport Corps	1	1	3	3	32	32	...	...	5	5	41	41

There were on the whole 2,611 members in the State Forces (2,207 combatants and 404 non-combatants) comprising 1,044 Mussalmans, 576 Mahrattas, 249 Christians, 201 Brahmins and Rajputs, 38 Gentus, 8 Kshatriyas and 495 of other castes or communities.

The Mysore Lancers.

43. Major B. P. Krishne Urs, M.C., I.D.S.M., continued to be in command of the Regiment during the year. There were 393 horses and 8 mules on the strength of the Regiment at the end of the year. Detachments of the Regiment were detailed for special duty at Davangere, Channapatna, Bangalore City and the Kolar Gold Fields in connection with the disturbances and mill strikes. The Technical Advisers for Signalling and Musketry, the Civil Chief Master Armourer and the Military Adviser, Southern India Circle, inspected the Regiment. One court-martial was held for the trial of three individuals charged with affray and all the three were convicted. An instance of disaffection between Muslim and Hindu members of the Regiment was enquired into, with the result that a Duffedar and a Sowar were dismissed and a Non-Commissioned Officer was compulsorily retired.

The Mysore Horse.

44. Captain Y. S. Lakshman Rao continued to be in command of the Unit during the year. The Unit having been raised to the "A" Class was equipped with E. Y. rifles by the Government of India. There were 128 horses on the strength of the Unit at the end of the year.

Infantry.

45. Two detachments of the Infantry were sent to Davangere and the Kolar Gold Fields in connection with the disturbances there.

The Mysore Transport Corps.

46. Commandant Heera Singh continued to be in command of the Unit till 1st June 1930, when he was retired and Jamadar Syed Ashroff Ali assumed charge. The strength of the Unit on the last day of the year was 32 on the animal Transport Corps and 9 on the Mechanical Transport Corps. There were 66 bullocks and 58 carts on the strength of the Corps at the end of the year.

Finance.

47. The total expenditure under the head "Army" was Rs. 18,23,007 as against Rs. 19,33,842 (revised) in 1928-29.

General.

The system of boarding out of regimental horses which had been abolished some time back was revived during the year. A beginning was made in the scheme of mechanisation of the Army. Out of four lorries sanctioned, two were in actual service by the close of the year. Government passed orders laying down certain rules about the employment of troops to aid civil authorities in times of local disturbances.

Kunigal Stud Farm.

48. At the commencement of the year there were 8 stallions, 70 mares and 91 foals. The additions during the year were 14 mares and 26 foals and the reductions by sale, death, transfer and other causes were 2 stallions, 22 mares and 26 foals. There were thus at the close of the year 6 stallions, 62 mares and 91 foals. Fifty-three mares were covered and 30 held as against 53 covered and 40 held in the previous year, giving a percentage of 56·6 against 75·4 during 1928-29 the fall being due to a number of virgin mares being covered during the year. Twenty-six successful births were recorded. Twelve valuable horses were sold within and

outside the State for a total sum of Rs. 12,750 and 21 other horses including other unserviceables were sold for Rs. 4,135. The receipts of the Farm and the expenditure during the year were Rs. 24,077 and Rs. 73,901 respectively as against Rs. 19,167 and Rs. 77,722 respectively during the previous year.

(iii) Police.

49. During the year under report, 7,993 cognisable offences of all classes were reported. Of these, 137 were offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc., 840 were serious offences against the person and 1,651 against the person and property; 3,093 were minor offences against the person and property and the rest were other kinds of offences. Statistics of Crime. Cognisable Cases.

The number of cognisable offences registered and disposed of during the year as compared with those of 1928-29, are shown below :—

Number of offences	*1928-29.*	*1929-30.*
Pending from the previous year	3,366	3,536
Reported during the year	7,978	7,993
Total ...	11,344	11,529
Transferred to British Police	14	16
In which investigation was refused	314	308
Declared by Magistrates to be false or due to mistake of fact or law or as non-cognisable	1,375	1,354
Returned as undetectable	1,138	1,169
Struck off on "A" form	92	78
Withdrawn	109	46
Compounded	160	264
Ended in conviction	3,415	3,449
Ended in acquittal or discharge	1,191	1,320
Pending at the close of the year	3,536	3,525

Of these 3,525 cases, 1,603 were pending with Magistrates on "A" form, 599 cases on "B" form and 1,323 cases were under investigation with the Police at the end of the year. The percentage of cases in which investigation was refused to the number of offences reported has decreased from 4·1 in 1927-28 and 3·93 in 1928-29 to 3·85 during the year under report. The percentage of cases convicted to those decided was 72·32.

The number of persons concerned in cognisable cases dealt with by the Police was 12,838 (9,315 persons arrested and 3,523 pending from the previous year). Of these, 346 persons were released by the Police under Section 169 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 268 were released by Magistrates before trial, 4,212 persons were convicted and 3,503 were acquitted or discharged. Fifty-six cases were withdrawn, cases against 510 persons were compounded, 22 persons died, 14 were transferred and one case was struck off. One hundred and five persons were evading arrest and 3,906 persons remained in custody at the close of the year, pending trial or on bail. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 45·2 against 48·6 in 1928-29 and to those tried was 54·22 as against 59·3 in the preceding year.

50. The number of non-cognisable cases entertained by Magistrates was 5,320 against 7,585 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 2,265 cases. Including 2,142 cases pending at the end of the previous year, the total number of cases to be dealt with during 1929-30 was 7,452. Of these, 1,690 cases (22·64 per cent) ended in conviction as against 2,145 cases or a percentage of 23·45 in the preceding year, and 3,784 cases ended in acquittal or discharge as against 4,551 in 1928-29. Excluding the number of cases dismissed, compounded, withdrawn or struck off and otherwise dealt with by the Courts, there were 1,546 cases (against 2,142 in 1928-29) pending at the close of the year. Non-cognisable cases.

The number of persons that appeared before Courts in non-cognisable cases was 15,050 including 3,294 persons under trial at the beginning of the year. Of these, 11,206 were tried (2,042 persons or 18·22 convicted and 9,164 acquitted or discharged); 167 persons were discharged after appearance without trial, 687 persons were concerned in cases which were compounded, withdrawn or struck off, 51 in cases transferred and 2,929 persons were awaiting trial at the end of the year.

The number of cognisable and non-cognisable cases referred by the Magistrates to the Police for enquiry under Section 156 and 202 of the Code of Criminal Procedure was 448 and 44 respectively against 356 cognisable and 76 non-cognisable cases in the previous year.

Village Police.

51. Thirty-four persons were arrested by the Village Police in 31 cases during the year under report as against 76 persons in 56 cases in 1928-29. Of these, 24 persons were convicted, 8 acquitted or discharged and 2 died. Thirteen Patels were punished for dereliction of Police duties as against 6 in the preceding year.

Sessions Cases.

52. The number of sessions cases tried was 92 as against 85 in 1928-29. Of these, 56 cases (60·86 per cent) ended in conviction as against 53 (60·86 per cent) in the previous year and one case was pending at the close of the year. The largest number of sessions cases tried was in the Shimoga District. There were 1,291 cases (as against 1,186 in 1928-29) of serious offences against the person including those pending from the previous year. Conviction was secured in 185 cases, the percentage of convictions to true cases being 37·29 as against 41·01 in 1928-29. Out of 99 cases of murder reported, 30 ended in conviction. In 23 cases of murder, the motive was due to criminal intimacy with women, in 28 cases it was due to personal gain and in 31 cases to quarrels or party feelings; 8 cases were under infanticide, 2 were due to rash act, 1 case was due to agrarian dispute and in the remaining 6 cases the motive was not clearly brought to light.

Out of 1,650 persons convicted of offences relating to coin under Chapter XII and to property under Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code, previous conviction was proved against 241 persons, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being respectively 1,592 and 317. The value of property lost in 2,831 cognisable cases was Rs. 2,87,684 as against Rs. 3,00,363, being the value of property lost in 3,170 cases in 1928-29. Property valued at Rs. 1,10,721 was recovered in 1,744 cases against property valued at Rs. 1,11,544 in 1,963 cases in the previous year. The percentage of the value of property recovered to that lost was 38·48 as against 37·13 in the preceding year.

Working of the Regulations.

53. Under the Mysore Arms Regulation, 28,754 licenses were issued during the calendar year 1929 as against 26,992 in the previous year, showing an increase of 1,762 licenses. All the Districts contributed to this increase, the largest being in the Shimoga District (449). Forty-two persons were prosecuted during the year for violation of the provisions of the Regulation and the rules framed thereunder. The largest number of prosecutions was instituted in the Districts of Shimoga (13) and Bangalore (10). Of the persons who were prosecuted 23 persons were convicted, 7 were acquitted, in one case, the prosecution was withdrawn and the remaining cases against 11 persons were pending at the close of the year. Twenty muzzle-loading guns and 1 pistol are reported to have been manufactured and 182 guns, 1 pistol and 1 revolver repaired in Bangalore and Shimoga Districts.

Under the Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation, 184 licenses were issued as against 264 in the previous year (1928). The amount of license fees realised was Rs. 1,480 against Rs. 1,788 in the preceding year. Six cases were reported during the year under Section 8 of the Regulation and of these, 2 ended in conviction, leaving 2 cases pending at the close of the year. Orders were passed during the year fixing the open season for non-migratory birds from 1st September to 15th March.

Under the Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation, 2 cases were reported and both of them ended in conviction. Under the Juvenile Smoking Prevention Regulation, 336 juveniles were warned as first offenders as against 382 in 1928-29 and 10 persons in 10 cases were prosecuted and fined. Under the Motor Vehicles Regulation, 631 vehicles were registered, realising a fee of Rs. 9,660 as against Rs. 10,052 realised in respect of 653 vehicles registered in 1928-29. There were 196 motor accidents, of which 101 were treated as pure accidents and, out of the remaining, 30 ended in conviction and 29 were pending at the close of the year.

Processes.

54. The number of processes (including those under the Breach of Contract Act) issued, executed and unexecuted during the year were 169,278, 133,900 and 30,141, respectively, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 169,406, 137,880 and 2,844. The number of processes pending with the Police for execution at the close of the year was 2,237 against 3,282 at the end of 1928-29.

55. The Criminal Investigation Staff was employed in assisting the regular Police in the investigation and prosecution of cases, and in holding enquiries in important cases as noted below :— Detection and Prevention of Crime.

(1) The sandal oil defalcation case and the case of Mail robbery on the Birur-Shimoga line.
(2) Theft of temple jewellery committed within the Chickmagalur Taluk Treasury.
(3) Defalcation cases of the Mysore Taluk Treasury and of the Hebbal Farm.
(4) Assisting the regular Police in the K.G.F. strike disturbances.

Fifty persons were proceeded against in 41 cases for vagrancy and bad character, under Sections 109 and 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Of these, 16 persons as against 46 in 1928-29 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and 6 persons furnished security. There were 653 heinous cases reported during the year as against 603 in 1928-29. Out of 1,517 known depredators whose names were borne on the departmental registers, 1,176 were present, 173 were out of view, 28 died, 94 were in jail and 46 were transferred to other jurisdictions. Eighty-nine convicted persons were ordered by Magistrates to notify their residences under Section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

56. The Bureau had to deal with 51,909 slips during the year as against 52,588 in 1928-29. Of these, the slips of 3,260 convicts reported dead or having no conviction for the past 20 years were eliminated leaving 48,649 slips on record at the close of the year. The identity of 962 persons was traced by the Bureau during the year and expert opinion was furnished in about 120 cases and the services of the staff were at the disposal of Courts in 95 cases. Finger Print Bureau.

57. The number of criminal gangs during the year was 277 comprising 6,728 persons as against 551 gangs consisting of 10,966 persons in 1928-29, the reduction being due to the migration of several of the gangs to the neighbouring British Provinces. One hundred and thirty wandering gangs consisting of 1,574 persons passed through the State. The number of persons prosecuted under the Criminal Tribes Regulation was 250 and the cases against 175 of these ended in conviction. Criminal Gangs.

58. The Inspector-General of Police toured in all the districts and inspected the offices of the District and Assistant Superintendents of Police and several of the Police Offices and Stations. The annual meeting of the Madras and Mysore Police Officers was held as usual by the Inspector-General of Police and important subjects relating to criminal gangs and crime were discussed. Inspection.

59. At the end of the year there were 947 Police Officers and 5,608 Constables (as against 942 Officers and 5,400 Constables at the close of the previous year), besides a temporary staff of 25 Officers and 155 Constables. There were 348 enlistments as against 490 in 1928-29 and the number of vacancies was 76 as against 71 in the previous year. The number of deaths was 63 and the number of resignations 67. There were 59 desertions and 71 persons were discharged on pension. The number of officers and men punished judicially and departmentally was 2,355 against 2,694 in 1928-29. Of these, 2,296 were punished for breaches of departmental rules and discipline and 59 for offences under the Police Regulation and the Indian Penal Code. Money rewards granted during the year amounted to Rs. 24,588. 6 officers and 54 men were lent on payment to private individuals, corporate bodies and departments working on a quasi-commercial basis. The Police Training School held 3 classes and trained 165 students. The scheme for giving training to District Superintendents in musketry practice and drill was given effect to during the year and two Superintendents underwent training. The Provincial Special Reserve Police was strengthened during the year at an extra cost of Rs. 44,332 per annum by the addition of 10 officers and 180 constables. Strength, Recruitment and Discipline.

60. The cost of the Police administration was Rs. 18,30,420 as against Rs. 16,91,670 in the preceding year, the increase being mainly due to the augmentation of the Provincial Reserve Police, and enhanced salaries under Police Force. Finance.

(iv) Extradition.

61. The number of persons surrendered to the State under the Indian Extradition Act XV of 1903 during the year was 44 consisting of 25 British subjects, 18 subjects of His Highness the Maharaja and one subject of Alsace

Lorraine. Including the 11 persons under trial at the close of the preceding year there were in all 55 persons for trial during the year under report. Of these one was discharged, six acquitted and 40 convicted. The cases against the remaining 8 persons were pending at the close of the year.

62. The number of persons surrendered to British India during the year for trial was 36 consisting of 17 British subjects and 19 subjects of His Highness the Maharaja. Out of these persons 24 were accused of offences falling under the Indian Penal Code and the remaining 12 of offences under special or local laws. Three persons were convicted and the result of the trial of the remaining 33 persons was not known at the close of the year.

(v) Criminal Justice.

63. The Chief Court was designated as the High Court of Mysore by Regulation, XII of 1930, which received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the 19th of April 1930. A Regulation (XI of 1930) was passed during the year defining and limiting the powers of the High Court in punishing contempts of courts. The High Court continued to exercise appellate jurisdiction and revisional and other powers vested in the High Court by the law for the time being in force.

64. The number of courts exercising original jurisdiction was 87 (against 94 in 1928-29), consisting of the Courts of 3 Sessions Judges, 4 Assistant Sessions Judges, 8 District Magistrates, 21 First Class Magistrates, 10 Second Class Magistrates and 41 Benches of Honorary Magistrates. There was roughly one Criminal Court for every area of 409 square miles of territory (against 313 in 1928-29) and 81,388 inhabitants (against 62,336 in the previous year).

65. As against 19,619 offences in the previous year, 18,319 offences were reported during the year, showing a fall of 1,300 offences. There was a corresponding decrease in the number of cases returned as true, *viz.*, 17,574 as against 18,902 in 1928-29. Of these the total number of persons brought to trial was 39,143 as compared with 38,989 persons in the preceding year. Including 9,288 persons pending trial at the close of the previous year, the cases of 28,798 persons (against 29,701 in 1928-29) were disposed of, the percentage being 73 against 76 in the preceding year. Of these, 7,237 (25·1 per cent) were convicted against 7,945 (26·7 per cent) in the previous year and 20,732 (71·9 per cent) were acquitted or discharged against 20,736 (69 per cent) in 1928-29.

66. The general results of criminal trials (on the original side) in the tribunals of various classes are show below :—

Class of Courts		Number of persons						Number of cases disposed of
		Under trial	Discharged or acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped, etc.	Remaining under trial	
Stipendiary Magistrates.	1928-29 ...	26,671	14,784	4,206	187	54	7,092	8,509
	1929-30 ...	30,088	16,159	4,652	245	86	8,325	9,684
Benches of Magistrates.	1928-29 ...	12,242	5,834	3,634	...	109	2,174	6,652
	1929-30 ...	8,915	4,083	2,464	...	18	1,956	4,594
District Magistrates ...	1928-29 ...	24	3	11	...	...	9	14
	1929-30 ..	127	83	21	...	..	23	19
Courts of Sessions including Assistant Sessions Judges ...	1928-29 ...	225	115	94	3	...	13	91
	1929-30 ...	251	107	100	1	1	41	97
Total ...	1928-29 ..	39,162	20,736	7,945	190	163	9,288	15,266
	1929-30 ...	39,381	20,732	7,237	246	105	10,345	14,394

Magistrates' Courts.

67. The Stipendiary Magistrates disposed of 79 per cent of the number of cases before them, while the disposals by the Benches of Honorary Magistrates were 80 per cent of the number for disposal. There was an increase by 1,029 in the number of persons awaiting trial at the end of the year as compared with the previous year, being 10,304 as against 9,275 in 1928-29. This rise is attributed partly to a

slight increase in the number of persons brought to trial and partly to the abolition of certain Bench Courts towards the close of the year under report.

In the Courts of Stipendiary Magistrates the average duration of cases was 57·46 days against 56·11 in 1928-29. Owing to the abolition of many Bench Courts, mostly on account of the system of itineration recently introduced, the file of magistrates has generally increased and consequently the duration is also correspondingly on the increase. In the Bench Courts, the average duration rose to 59·26 days from 44·72 in the previous year. This increase was chiefly contributed by the Bench Courts of the Shimoga Division, where the average duration rose to 165 days from 55·6 in 1928-29. The average duration of cases in all the criminal courts taken together was 57·92 days against 51·01 in the previous year.

The number of cases of heinous offences in which convictions were secured and the number of persons involved were 1,534 and 2,201 respectively as against 1,642 and 2,177 respectively during the previous year. Compared with the figures for 1928-29, there has been a fall in offences under theft (1,115 against 1,254) and receiving stolen property (6 against 22) and there has been an increase, under robbery (20 against 10), giving false evidence (62 against 41), murder (36 against 19) and culpable homicide not amounting to murder (12 against 10).

Courts of Sessions.

68. The Courts of Sessions had to deal with 114 cases involving 251 persons as against 99 cases affecting 225 persons in the previous year. Of these, 97 cases involving 210 persons (as against 91 cases relating to 212 persons) were disposed of, leaving 17 cases affecting 41 persons. The cases of 100 persons ended in conviction and of 107 in acquittal. The average duration of Sessions Cases was 46·18 days as against 47·37 in 1928-29.

Eleven cases as against 15 in the previous year were tried by jury. The Judges approved of the verdict of the jury in 10 cases and partly in one case, which was referred to the High Court under Section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Out of 77 cases tried with the aid of assessors (against 71 in 1928-29), the Judges agreed with the assessors in 60 cases and differred from one or more assessors in the remaining cases.

Appellate work.

69. The appellate courts other than the High Court had to deal with the appeals of 1,169 persons (as against 1,197 persons in 1928-29), the appeals of 456 persons being before Magistrates and of 713 before Sessions Judges. Appeals of 399 persons were disposed of by the Magistrates and of 471 persons by the Sessions Judges.

In the Sessions Courts the average duration of appeals rose from 54·11 days in 1928-29 to 67·32 days in the year under report. The average duration in the Courts of Magistrates showed a slight fall from 33·48 days in the previous year to 31·57 days in 1929-30.

On the revision side, the Sessions Judges and Magistrates had to deal with the cases of 276 and 352 persons respectively (against 137 and 512 in the previous year).

Appellate work of the High Court.

70. There were for disposal before the High Court 89 appeals as against 80 in 1928-29. Of these, 53 were disposed of, leaving 36 pending. The disposals included 12 Government appeals, in 8 of which involving 10 persons the decisions of the lower courts were upheld and in 2 concerning 2 persons, they were reversed. Out of appeals preferred by persons convicted, 41 were disposed of; in 23 appeals involving 29 persons the convictions were upheld, in 10 affecting 11 persons the sentences were reduced or altered and in 8 involving 21 persons they were reversed. The decisions of the lower courts were on the whole interfered with in 20 appeals (37 per cent) and 36 appeals relating to 45 persons were left pending at the close of the year, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 21 and 30 respectively. The average duration of appeals disposed of rose from 142·35 days in 1928-29 to 159·055 days in the year under report.

Reference and Revision.

71. There were for disposal, under Section 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 6 cases involving 7 persons submitted to the High Court for confirmation of the sentences of death passed upon the accused persons; in 1 case relating to 1 person the sentence of death was confirmed, in another case involving 1 person the sentence of death was commuted to one of transportation for life and 4 cases concerning 5 persons were left pending at the end of the year. In the

one case in which the sentence of death was confirmed, the High Court made a recommendation to Government for the commutation of the sentence of death to one of transportation for life and this was accordingly done by Government. Under Section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 4 cases involving 4 persons in which the Sessions Judges had disagreed with the verdict of the jury, were referred to the High Court during the year under report. In 1 case involving 1 person the accused was convicted. In another case relating to 1 person the accused was acquitted and 2 cases affecting two persons were left pending at the close of the year.

The number of revision cases for disposal consisted of 5 cases in which the records were called for by the High Court, 37 cases referred to the High Court by District Magistrates and 7 cases by Sessions Judges. Of this number, 22 cases involving 35 persons were disposed of, leaving 27 cases affecting 43 persons pending at the close of the year.

The number of revision petitions for disposal was 509 involving 933 persons against 457 involving 807 persons in the previous year. The number of petitions disposed of was 332 concerning 580 persons against 288 petitions affecting 510 persons in 1928-29. Besides this, there were 114 ordinary petitions for disposal out of which 100 were disposed of.

Punishments.

72. Four persons were sentenced to death in the Sessions Courts as against 6 in the previous year and 14 to transportation for life against 11 in 1928-29. The number of persons awarded short terms of imprisonment (15 days and under) in the Courts of Magistrates was 456 against 538 in the previous year. The number of persons dealt with under Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code was 223 against 238 in 1928-29, and only one person was imprisoned in default of furnishing security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour.

Persons fined during the year numbered 5,498 against 6,330 in 1928-29. The amount of fine imposed was Rs. 51,690 against Rs. 56,422 and that realised was Rs. 39,838 against Rs. 43,356 in the previous year. The amount of compensation paid was Rs. 1,862 against Rs. 1,563 in 1928-29.

Juvenile offenders.

73. Of the juvenile offenders dealt with in the several districts, 15 were admonished and released, one was whipped, 15 were fined, 35 were dealt with under Section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and 23 were imprisoned.

Witnesses.

74. The number of witnesses examined in the Courts of Magistrates was 45,601 against 44,257 in the previous year. No witness was detained for over three days in any of the courts. The amount of travelling allowance and batta paid to witnesses was Rs. 3,161 against Rs. 1,726 in 1928-29 The number of witnesses examined in Sessions cases was 1,323 against 1,252 in the previous year. The number detained for over 3 days was 420. A sum of Rs. 5,596 was paid as travelling allowance and batta to the witnesses against Rs. 3,359 in the preceding year.

European British Subjects.

75. There were 26 cases involving 29 persons before the Justices of the Peace; of these 24 cases involving 27 persons were disposed of.

Inspections.

76. The Chief Justice inspected 10 criminal courts and the other Judges of the High Court inspected 16 other criminal courts. The District Magistrates inspected almost all the courts in their jurisdiction.

Finance.

77. The receipts and charges during the year amounted to Rs. 68,950 and Rs. 2,33,419 against Rs. 68,621 and Rs. 2,10,453 respectively in 1928-29.

General.

78. The itineration scheme is being extended to convenient localities, coupled with the abolition of Bench Courts, wherever necessary. The system is now in vogue in all the districts. The system of combination of civil, judicial and magisterial functions in one and the same officer is being worked at Hole-Narsipur and Narasimharajapur. It has since been extended to Dodballapur also. The rules relating to the conduct of trials in Bench Courts were amended so as to provide for the salaried officer of Government, whenever one is appointed to the Bench, sitting as the Chairman and, where no salaried officer is appointed, making provision for the District Magistrate to designate one of the Honorary Magistrates as the Chairman. Orders were passed during the year sanctioning the payment of travelling allowances to Patels and Shanbhogs appearing as witnesses in criminal courts

to depose to facts coming to their knowledge in the course of their official duties, and payment of daily allowances to jurors and assessors in Sessions Courts. Amildars and Deputy Amildars who are *ex-officio* Magistrates of the second class were empowered to try offences punishable under the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation.

(vi) Civil Justice.

79. The Chief Court was designated as the High Court of Mysore by Regulation XII of 1930 which received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on 19th April 1930. A Regulation (XI of 1930) was passed during the year defining and limiting the powers of the High Court in punishing contempts of courts. The number of courts subordinate to the High Court (in existence on the last day of the year) was 33 consisting of 3 District Judges' Courts, 5 Subordinate Judges' Courts, one Small Cause Court and 24 Munsiffs' Courts. Number and jurisdiction of Courts.

80. The number of suits instituted during the year was 37,593 (against 38,945 in the previous year), comprising 81 in the District Judges' Courts, 7,462 in the Subordinate Judges' Courts and 30,050 in the Munsiffs' Courts. The institutions show a slight fall of 1,352 suits or 3·4 per cent, and work out to one suit for every 156 persons of the population, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 154. Original Work.

The nature of these suits was as follows:—

Nature of suits	*Year under report*	*Previous year*
(a) Suits regarding landed property ...	... 1,769	2,204
(b) Suits regarding money transactions	... 34,579	35,523
(c) Suits for other rights ...	... 1,245	1,218
Total	... 37,593	38,945

The courts had in all to deal with 57,957 suits (as against 58,957 in 1928-29) of which 29,277 were ordinary suits and 28,680 were small causes. The disposals during the year numbered 38,779 valued at Rs. 84,98,111 as against 39,791 suits valued at Rs. 79,25,191 in the preceding year. Particulars regarding the disposal and pendency of suits, both ordinary and small causes, as compared with the preceding year, are exhibited in the following table:—

Nature of suits	Number of suits for disposal		Number disposed of		Number pending at the close of the year		Average duration in days in respect of			
							Contested suits		Both contested and uncontested suits	
	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29
1. Ordinary suits	29,277	29,678	16,713	16,967	12,564	12,711	633·76	541·82	177·26	143·46
2. Small cause suits	28,680	29,279	22,066	22,824	6,614	6,455	228·82	195·32		
Total	57,957	58,957	38,779	39,791	19,178	19,166				

It will be observed from the above that the courts had to deal with 1,000 suits less than in the year 1928-29. The disposals also show a similar decrease of 1,012 suits as compared with those of the preceding year. The pendency has risen by 12 suits. The increase in the average duration is due to the disposal of old cases.

81. The number of civil miscellaneous cases for disposal in all the subordinate courts was 13,743 as against 13,620 in the previous year. Of these, 957 (6·9 per cent) were applications for setting aside orders of dismissals of suits, 3,184 (23·1 per cent) for setting aside *ex-parte* decrees, 206 (1·4 per cent) for review of judgment or for new trial and 411 (2·9 per cent) for permission to sue in *forma pauperis*, while the remaining 8,985 cases related to other matters. The total number of miscellaneous cases disposed of was 8,704 against 8,682 in the previous year, leaving 5,039 cases pending on the last day of the year. Miscellaneous Cases.

Appellate jurisdiction. (1) District Judges' and Subordinate Judges' Courts.

82. Regular appeals filed or received by transfer in the Courts of District Judges numbered 927 against 942 in the previous year, the aggregate value of the appeals filed being Rs. 2,55,006 against Rs. 3,06,521. There were in all 1,298 regular appeals for disposal in the District Judges' Courts as against 1,119 in the previous year. Of this number, 337 appeals were disposed of, leaving 961 pending. The number of appeals for disposal in the Subordinate Judges' Courts was 799, of which 522 were disposed of, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 903 and 518 respectively. There has been a small increase (from 848 to 859) in the total number of appeals disposed of, as compared with the preceding year. The average duration of appeals in the District Judges' Courts fell from 336·63 to 273·25 days and that in the Subordinate Judges' Courts from 621·6 days in 1928-29 to 558·00 days in the year under report. The number of appeals pending at the close of the year was 1,238 against 1,174 in the previous year, showing a small increase of 64 appeals. The number of miscellaneous appeals arising out of execution and miscellaneous proceedings was 432 and their disposals numbered 215, leaving 217 appeals pending at the close of the year.

(2) High Court.

83. The number of sittings of the High Court during the year was 241, comprising 144 division benches, 2 full benches and 95 sittings of single judges for revision work. The High Court had to deal with 896 regular appeals and 79 miscellaneous appeals during the year as against 1,094 regular appeals and 50 miscellaneous appeals respectively in 1928-29. The following table shows particulars of the appellate work of the High Court during the year:—

Nature of appeals	Pending from the previous year	Filed during the year	Total	Disposed of	Aggregate value	Pending
					Rs.	
First appeals ...	399	76	481	175	2,68,131	306
		Refiled 6				
Second appeals ...	167	246	415	156	42,985	259
		Refiled 2				
Miscellaneous appeals ...	28	51	79	53	...	26

The average duration of second appeals and miscellaneous appeals disposed of during the year fell from 305·96 and 266·09 days in the previous year to 284·62 and 176·94 days respectively during the year under report. The average duration of first appeals disposed of showed, however, a rise from 871·23 days in 1928-29 to 1024·33 days, the increase being due to the fact that almost all the disposals during the year (94 per cent) were old ones.

There were for disposal before the High Court 697 civil revision petitions, 87 civil petitions and 8 references under the Civil Procedure Code, Income Tax, Stamp and other Regulations. The disposals numbered 460 in all, leaving 313 civil revision petitions, 16 civil petitions and 3 civil referred cases pending.

Insolvency.

84. The number of applications for declaration of insolvency was 1,276 (as against 1,129 in the previous year), comprising 637 before Munsiffs' Courts, 567 before Subordinate Judges' Courts and 72 before District Judges' Courts. Of these, 388 were granted, 33 were rejected, and 296 applications were withdrawn or transferred, leaving 559 pending at the end of the year. The gross realisations from the assets of insolvents were Rs. 61,642-1-4 as against Rs. 37,194-12-0 in the previous year and the amount paid to creditors was Rs. 26,306-12-1 against Rs. 27,872-6-2 in 1928-29.

Execution applications.

85. The number of applications for execution of decrees to be dealt with by all the subordinate courts was 75,064 (against 75,087 in the previous year), of which, 45,348 were disposed of leaving 29,716 pending at the end of the year. The percentage of applications that proved wholly infructuous was the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 58·5. Immoveable property was sold in 2,966 cases and moveables in 215 cases. The number of persons arrested was 1,995 and the number actually imprisoned was 291. A sum of Rs. 27,61,416-13-5 was realised in execution proceedings as against Rs. 27,77,728-10-6 in 1928-29.

Processes.

86. There were 283,216 processes (including warrants) issued during the year as against 301,934 in 1928-29. The receipts showed a slight fall from Rs. 1,98,624-15-0

in 1928-29 to Rs. 1,97,220-1-0 during the year under report. The charges were Rs. 1,33,901-7-0 as against Rs. 1,32,414-12-6 in the preceding year, resulting in a net saving of Rs. 63,318-10-0, the corresponding figure for 1928-29 being Rs. 66,210-2-6. The percentage of personal service of processes other than warrants was 74·2 against 72·3 and that of the execution of warrants was 84·0 against 83·2 in the preceding year.

Inspections.

87. The Judges of the High Court inspected all the Civil Courts except two Munsiffs' Courts. The District Judges inspected all the subordinate civil courts in their divisions except five courts.

Finance

88. The receipts and charges of the Department were respectively Rs. 11,57,478 and Rs. 7,51,436 as against Rs. 11,98,646 and Rs. 7,71,759 respectively in the year 1928-29, resulting in a net saving of Rs. 406,041 as against Rs. 426,887 in the preceding year.

Village Courts.

89. There were 186 village courts in existence at the end of the year as against 189 at the close of the previous year. The number of courts that actually worked was only 82 against 105 in the previous year.

General.

90. The scheme of appointing official receivers under Section 57 of the Mysore Insolvency Regulation, recommended by the Mysore Laws Delays Committee, was sanctioned by Government tentatively for a period of one year.

(vii) Prisons.

(CALENDAR YEAR 1929.)

Accommodation.

91. As in the past there were two jails and 79 lock-ups. Accommodation was available in the two jails for 1,226 prisoners of all sorts, the Bangalore Jail accommodating 844 and the Mysore Jail 282. The maximum population on any one day was 600 in the Bangalore Central Jail and 244 in the Mysore Jail. The daily average number in both the jails was 753 against 806 in the previous year.

Prisoners of all sorts.

92. On the 1st January 1929, there were 1,009 prisoners of all classes in the jails and lock-ups in the State; 5,699 were admitted during the year and 5799 were discharged from all causes, leaving 909 prisoners in confinement at the end of the year. The daily average population in all the jails and lock-ups was 926 against 951 in the preceding year.

Convicts.

93. There were 752 convicts in the jails and lock-ups at the beginning of the year; 2,038 persons (comprising 1,911 males and 127 females) were imprisoned during the year and 664 were received by transfer, bringing the total to 3,454. Of these, 641 were transferred to other jails, 2,136 were released, 4 escaped and 2 died, 2 were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, leaving 670 convicts at the end of the year. The daily average number of convicts was 708 against 756 in the previous year. Of the fresh admissions, 1,536 were Hindus (including Sikhs), 378 Mahomadans, 112 Christians and 3 of other classes. Of the persons admitted in the course of the year, 1,642 were illiterate and the rest literate and 476 or 23·35 per cent of the admissions had previous convictions. Sixty youthful offenders under 15 years of age were admitted during the year as against 80 in the previous year. Of the total admissions, 1,866 had been sentenced to short terms of imprisonment not exceeding one year, 481 to simple imprisonment, 8 to transportation for life and 4 to capital punishment.

Under-trials.

94. There were at the beginning of the year 227 prisoners under trial in the jails and lock-ups, 2,613 were received during the year, bringing the total to 2,840. Of these, 1233 were released from all causes, 1,257 were convicted, 130 were transferred, 4 escaped and 2 died, leaving 214 at the close of the year. The average daily number of under-trial prisoners was 199 and the average period of the accused under trial was 38 days as against 19 days in the previous year.

Civil Prisoners.

95. At the beginning of the year, there were 30 civil prisoners in all the jails and lock-ups; 384 were admitted during the year bringing the total to 414. Of these, 389 were discharged, leaving 35 at the close of the year. The daily average number during the year was 19 against 18 in the previous year.

Health and Condition of prisoners.

96. The health of the prisoners in the jails and lock-ups of the State was good throughout the year. The total number of deaths among all classes of prisoners was only 2 against 3 in the previous year. Out of 1,610 convicts released from the two Jails, 450 had gained weight, 174 had lost weight while the remaining 986 had neither gained nor lost weight.

Conduct and Remissions.

97. The number of convicts released under the remission rules during the year under report was 757 against 806 in the preceding year. The maximum remission gained was 495 days by a convict of the Mysore Jail and the maximum amount of gratuity earned by a convict of the same Jail was Rs. 12-1-0. The average gratuity per head earned by convicts released was Re. 0-3-4 against Re. 0-3-0 in the previous year. The number of offences recorded during the year in the two jails was 1,725 against 956 in the previous year. There were 7 escaped convicts remaining un-captured at the beginning of the year, 4 convicts escaped during the year, 1 from inside the Mysore jail and 3 from the Shimoga Lock-up. The 4 convicts who escaped during the year were subsequently re-captured, leaving 7 convicts remaining un-captured at the close of the year.

Employment and Jail Manufactures.

98. Of the daily average number of 671 convicts in the jails, 613 or 91 per cent were available for work. Of these, 110 or 16·36 per cent were employed as prison officers, 88 or 14·35 per cent as prison servants and 201 or 32·78 per cent on manufactures. The main industries carried on in the jails were kumbli-making, cloth-weaving, carpet-weaving, smithy and carpentry, tailoring, rattan and basket-weaving, manufacture of woollen carpets and cotton dhurries and book-binding. An amount of Rs. 39,405-12-0 was spent on the industries carried on during the year while the income was Rs. 62,902-13-1. The increase under manufacture as compared with the previous year was due to the undertaking of repairs of Government House tents in the two jails. There was an increase in the average cash earnings per head of working convicts from Rs. 36-10-6 in 1928 to Rs. 38-5-3 during the year under report.

Finance.

99. The total expenditure incurred in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the jails and lock-ups in the State, excluding cost of buildings, additions, alterations and repairs, was Rs. 1,44,451 against Rs. 1,49,659 in the previous year. The gross average cost of maintenance per prisoner was Rs. 155-15-6 as against Rs. 157-6-4 during 1928.

General

100. There were two schools attached to the Bangalore Central Jail, one for teaching Kannada and the other for teaching Urdu. In the former, 30 convicts finished their course and there were 49 pupils at the end of the year. The strength of the Urdu school was 15 at the close of the year. Satisfactory progress was achieved in both the schools. On every Sunday in the week, religious teachers of different denominations paid by Government visited the Jail during the year and imparted religious and moral instruction to the prisoners of their respective creeds. In addition to the above, lectures were delivered and Harikathas were performed occasionally on Sunday after-noons for the benefit of the prisoners by public-spirited philanthropic gentlemen.

In regard to the establishing of a Reformatory School for juvenile prisoners, referred to in the previous year's report, plans and estimates are under preparation. On the recommendation of the Standing Advisory Board of the Bangalore Cental Jail and the Mysore Jail, 13 and 5 long-term prisoners respectively were released on probation during the year.

87

(viii) Registration of Assurances.

Registration Offices.

101. A special Sub-Registry Office was opened at Bannur in the T. Narsipur Taluk and an *ex-officio* Office at Periyapatna in the Hunsur Taluk; whole-time Sub-Registrars were appointed at Kortagere and Holalkere and the special Sub-Registry office at Harihar was abolished, the registration jurisdiction being transferred to the Davangere Sub-Registry Office. With these changes, the number of special and *ex-officio* Sub Registry Offices, including the special office at Yelandur, stood at 61 and 20 respectively as against 59 and 21 in the preceding year.

102. The number of documents registered during the year was 164,037 as against 173,475 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 9,438 documents or about 5 per cent. Of these, 159,759 related to immoveable properties, 134,146 being compulsorily and 25,613 optionally registrable. Out of the remaining documents 3,234 related to moveable properties, 1,035 were wills and 9 were authorities to adopt. The decrease in the number of registrations was general in all the Districts. The aggregate value of all kinds of documents registered during the year in Books I and IV amounted to Rs. 5,34,65,768 as against Rs. 5,31,97,170 in the previous year, showing a small increase of about ½ per cent. The value of the properties mentioned in the wills and authorities to adopt, registered in Book III, was Rs. 6,46,769 as against Rs. 7,86,584 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,39.815 or nearly 18 per cent. The number of documents relating to Co-operative Societies and other Institutions wholly or partly exempt from payment of registration fees was 4,407 and the amount of fees which the Government had to forego with respect to these documents was Rs. 19,390, as against Rs. 19,639 in the preceding year. Registration of documents.

103. The income for the year was Rs. 3,80,112 as against Rs. 3,86,866 in the previous year. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 1,78,030 as against Rs. 1,73,388 in the year 1928-29, showing an increase of Rs. 4,642 which was mainly due to the opening of new Sub-Registry Offices. Excluding the income and expenditure of the Yelandur Sub-Registry Office, the net surplus in favour of the Department was Rs. 2,01,174 or nearly 53 per cent of the total income as against 54 per cent in the previous year. There were 6,311 applications for transfer of revenue registry during the year as against 7,165 in the preceding year. Finance.

104. All the District Registry Offices and 36 Sub-Registry Offices were inspected during the year by the Inspector-General of Registration, who also paid surprise visits to five Sub-Registry Offices. Besides the usual inspections, the District Registrars and *ex-officio* Inspectors of Registration paid surprise visits to 32 Sub-Registry Offices. Inspections.

105. The following changes in the law and rules pertaining to Registration were sanctioned during the year:— General.

[1] The *ad-valorem* fee for the registration of a document acknowledging receipt of payment of consideration on account of any previously registered document or for any receipt acknowledging payment of a debt or rent due under a previously registered document, was fixed at a maximum of Rs. 2 as in Madras and Bombay with a view to afford an inducement to the people to get such documents registered by paying a smaller fee.

(2) The *mutchalikas* presented for registration by Servegars of the Amrith Mahal Department were exempted from payment of registration fees.

(ix) Municipal Administration.

106. There was no change in the number of Municipalities during the year. Action was taken to constitute two more Municipalities in the Mysore District and to constitute the non-regulation Municipality of Sringeri as a permanent Municipality under the Municipal Regulation. There were at the end of the year, besides the non-regulation Municipality of Sringeri and the two City Municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore, 66 Minor and 37 Town Municipalities. Number of Municipalities.

107. The Minor Municipal Election Rules were revised so as to provide for:— Rules.

(*a*) the division of the Minor Municipalities into divisions, and

(*b*) dispensing with polling in cases in which the number of candidates is not more than the number of vacancies.

Rules were issued permitting Minor Municipal Councils to levy shop-tax. Model bye-laws were prescribed:—

(1) for the regulation and inspection of markets,

(2) for the supply of information regarding dangerous diseases in men, and

(3) for the regulation of vaccination.

108. The Bangalore City Municipal Council consisted at the beginning of the year of an Official President and 30 Councillors of whom 20 were elected, and 10 nominated. The privilege of electing the President which had been withdrawn from the Municipal Council in the previous year was restored in November 1929; and on Constitution.

the election of a non-official Councillor as President, Government appointed a Municipal Commissioner for the Municipality. This Municipal Council held 40 meeting of which 11 were ordinary, 17 adjourned and 12 special, the average attendanc being 18·4. The Mysore City Municipal Council was composed of an officia President nominated by the Government and 29 Councillors of whom, 20 wer elected and 9 nominated by Government. The Council held 19 meetings durin the year, of which 12 were ordinary and 7 special, and the average attendance at th meetings was 1 official and 17 non-officials. The Municipal Councils of Tumkur Tiptur, Hassan and Chickmagalur continued to have non-official elected President and a non-official President was appointed by the Government for the Municipa Council of Sagar in the latter part of the year. For the reconstitution of Municipa Councils, general elections were held in 17 Municipalities and in 16 of thes the elections were keenly contested. Seven Municipal Councils were reconstitute during the year. The total strength of members in all the Municipalities excepting the two City Municipalities on the last day of the year was 1,551, of whom 73 were elected members, 487 were non-officials nominated by the Government and the rest salaried servants of Government. The number of meetings held by thes Municipal Councils was 1,636 of which 914 were ordinary, 361 special and the res adjourned meetings. The average attendance at the meetings was 1·45 officials and 7·12 non-officials.

Finance.

109. The income and expenditure of the Municipal Councils during the year amounted to Rs. 35,21,042 and Rs. 34,66,838 against Rs. 34,14,475 and Rs. 34,07,25 respectively in the previous year. The income under service heads was Rs. 29,14,10 of which Rs. 18,08,116 was derived from Municipal rates and taxes, Rs. 5,31,700 from Municipal powers and properties apart from taxation and the balance from other sources. The expenditure under service heads was Rs. 29,27,341 of which Rs. 3,60,609 was spent on administration, Rs. 8,09,192 on Public Works, Rs. 10,48,461 on Public Health and Convenience, Rs. 2,03,191 on public safety and the balance on other miscellaneous items. The Municipal Councils were required to contribute towards the cost of the repairs of State Fund Roads lying within Municipal limits, the contribution ranging from one-half to three-fourths of the average road maintenance charges as the circumstances demanded.

Water Supply.

110. A loan of Rs. 15,000 due to Government by the Kolar Town Municipal Council on account of the water-supply of the town was remitted during the year. The question of further improvement of the water-supply of the town was taken up and the works were under execution. Bore-holes were sunk in Tiptur and Hassan Municipalities to improve the water-supply of the towns.

Town Improvements.

111. A grant of one lakh of rupees was sanctioned by Government for improvement of Town and Minor Municipalities during the year. The Executive Engineer, Sanitary and Town Planning Division, inspected the several Municipalities and the schemes of town improvement approved by him were carried out by the Municipal Councils.

Bangalore City Improvements.

112. The most important City Improvement work sanctioned in the Bangalore City was the Market Frontage at a cost of Rs. 40,500. A sum of Rs. 42,013 was spent on the City Improvement Works which were supervised by the Municipal Engineer.

Mysore City Improvements.

113. The Mysore City Improvement works continued to be carried out by a Board of Trustees constituted under the City of Mysore Improvement Regulation. The Board continued to consist of nine Trustees of whom 2 were elected by the Mysore City Municipal Council, 4 were *ex-officio* and the remaining 3 were nominated by Government. The Board met 13 times during the year, the average attendance being 82·8 per cent. Including the Government grant of Rs. 1 lakh and the opening balance of Rs. 31,969, the amount available for expenditure was Rs. 2,54,266, of which a sum of Rs. 34,606 was spent on acquisition of properties, Rs. 72,569 on drainage and sanitary works, and Rs. 14,956 on establishments and the balance on miscellaneous items. Ninety construction works were in progress and 21 properties were declared for acquisition and 83 were actually acquired under the Land Acquisition Regulation, besides 19 properties acquired by mutual consent. Loans to the extent of Rs. 6,057 were granted during the year to the Municipal and Trust Board employees and out of the loans granted up to the end of the year, a sum of Rs. 6,977 was outstanding at the close of the year.

(x) Administration of District and Village Panchayet Funds.

Constitution of District Boards.

114. As in the previous year there was a District Board constituted under the Mysore District Boards Regulation for each of the eight Districts.

Reconstitution and composition of District Boards.

115. The term of the District Boards was extended for a period of four months so as to allow time for accurate lists of voters being prepared and published. With a view to exclude candidates who had no chances of being elected and to minimise work, the District Board election rules were modified so as to require a deposit of Rs. 100 from candidates standing for election, the deposit being subject to forfeiture in certain cases. All the District Boards were reconstituted with effect from 1st June 1930. The total sanctioned strength of the Boards remained at 273 till the last day of May 1930 and on their reconstitution, it was raised to 315. Of the members, 212 were elected non-officials and 61 were nominated by the Government, the remaining 42 being salaried servants of the Government. Forty-eight meetings were held by all the District Boards. The average attendance at the meetings was 27·8 for an average strength of 34 members up to 31st May 1930 and 39 thereafter.

Presidents of District Boards.

116. Up to the end of May 1930, the District Boards of only Bangalore, Kolar and Hassan had the privilege of electing their own Presidents. This privilege was extended to the remaining five District Boards and new Presidents were elected by all the District Boards before the close of the year.

Jurisdiction over the Jahgirs.

117. The administration of local Cesses in the Sringeri and Yelandur Jahgirs was transferred from the Jahgirdars to the respective District Boards from 1st January 1930; the Education and Railway Cesses were ordered to be levied in the Yelandur Jahgir and Education Cess in the Sringeri Jahgir.

Finances of District Boards.

118. The income and expenditure of the District Boards amounted to Rs. 35,36,336 and Rs. 40,93,257 against Rs. 30,68,468 and Rs. 30,84,277 respectively in the previous year, the increase being due partly to heavy withdrawals from investments in the Mysore and Hassan Districts to meet the large outlay during the year and partly to adjustments effected for separation of the Railway and Education Cess Funds from the general balance of the District Boards. The income under service heads excluding Railway transactions amounted to Rs. 14,89,893. Of the income realised, Rs. 8,96,711 was from the allotment of Local Cess, Rs. 6.36,216 from Railway Cess, income from Railways and other Railway transactions, Rs. 6,75,075 from Education Cess and adjustment on account of Education Cess Fund, Rs. 1,21,908 from tolls and ferries, Rs. 58,565 from grants and contribution, Rs. 4.12,709 from fees, fines and miscellaneous items. The expenditure incurred under service heads excluding Railway transactions amounted to Rs. 19,25,312. Of the expenditure incurred, Rs. 10,79,450 was for the maintenance of communications and execution of Public Works, Rs. 1,51,548 for general administration and collection, Rs. 5,00,309 for public health, safety and convenience, Rs. 6,33,625 for Railway transactions and Railway Cess investment, Rs. 12,41,038 on account of Primary Education and adjustment on account of Education Cess Funds and the rest for miscellaneous purposes. The Mysore District Board paid a sum of Rs. 25,000 for the bridge near Akkihebbal and Rs. 1,25,000 for that on the Cauvery near T.-Narsipur. The Bangalore District Board contributed a sum of Rs. 25,000 for the construction of a ward in the new Maternity at Bangalore.

Public Instruction.

119. The District Boards of Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore and Hassan contributed a part of the maintenance charges of the High Schools at Dodballapur, Chintamani, Malvalli and Hole-Narsipur, respectively.

Railways

120. The project for the construction of a Railway from Kadur to Chickmagalur was put off until the management of the Bangalore-Harihar Railway reverts to Government.

No new District Board Railways were constructed during the year. The Nanjangud-Chamarajnagar Railway line and the Kolar District Railways continued to be managed by the Government.

Composition of the Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board.

121. The Sanitary Board constituted under the Mysore Mines Regulation for the special sanitation of the Kolar Gold Field consisted of 18 members, of whom, 7 were *ex-officio* and the remaining 11 non-officials. Of the latter, 7 were

nominated by the Mining Board, 1 was nominated by the Government and 3 were elected by the rate-payers. Eight meetings were held, the average attendance being 5·75 officials and 7·50 non-officials or 13·25 in all. The income and expenditure of the Sanitary Board amounted to Rs. 1,46,763 and Rs. 1,36,414 aganist Rs. 1,25,368 and Rs. 1,31,702 respectively in the previous year. The Mining Board contributed a sum of Rs. 6,000 for medical relief, and Village Panchayets within the area of the Sanitary Board were required to pay to the Board one-half of the income raised by them from obligatory taxes.

Village Panchayets

122. The Village Panchayet Scheme was in force in all the villages in the State except a few inam villages. There were 8,898 Village Panchayets and 240 hamlets during the year. The term of the Panchayets having expired in February 1930, the period was extended by one year in the Chitaldrug District and by six months in all the other Districts and re-elections were completed in some Districts.

There was a marked increase in the number of meetings held. Eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-two panchayets levied compulsory taxes and the number of those levying optional taxes was on the increase. There was greater readiness on the part of villages in contributing weekly labour and as many as 4,000 panchayets adopted this system.

The total demand during the year, including arrears was nearly Rs. 29,76,720, of which, a sum of Rs. 12,43,688 was collected inclusive of remissions. A large portion of the balance related to the arrears of the old Union Panchayets. The Village Panchayets have an annual income of over Rs. 16 lakhs and the cash balance at the credit of the Panchayets at the end of the year was Rs. 22 lakhs.

A Village Panchayet Court exhibiting various phases and activities of rural life and village improvements and a cinema film on rural reconstruction were organised during the last Exhibition at Mysore. A cinema equipment was purchased and it was exhibited in the interior villages. Village Panchayet Conferences were organised in all Districts at the time of District and Taluk Conferences and questions relating to village improvement and the working of the Village Panchayet scheme were discussed at these meetings.

The appointment of separate Village Panchayet Inspectors was abolished in the Kolar and Chitaldrug Districts as an experimental measure. This experiment having proved fairly satisfactory, the appointments were abolished in all the other Districts from the commencement of the current official year, the Revenue Inspectors attending to the duties of the Panchayet Inspectors.

CHAPTER IV—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

(i) Season and Rainfall.

1. The rains during the year were on the whole satisfactory and the seasonal conditions were in consequence generally favourable, except in parts of Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan and Chitaldrug Districts. The rainfall during the calendar year (1929) was more than that of the previous year, except in the Tumkur District. The rainfall during the official year was however less than that of the previous (official) year. The average rainfall for the whole State, both for the calendar and the official year, was more than the normal average calculated up to the year 1920. Except in the Bangalore and Chitaldrug Districts and certain parts of the Tumkur District, the early *mungar* rains were adequate and fairly well distributed. But the *hingar* rains except in the Malnad were neither timely nor uniformly distributed. This was specially the case in the Chitaldrug, Kolar and Tumkur Districts.

2. The distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows :—

District	South-west Monsoon		North-east Monsoon		Total	Average
	April 1929 to September 1929	Average	October 1929 to March 1930	Average	April 1929 to March 1930	
Bangalore ...	18·3	21·9	12·0	9·1	30·3	31·0
Kolar ...	18·6	19·3	12·5	8·9	31·1	28·2
Tumkur ...	17·7	18·3	9·5	7·8	27·2	26·1
Mysore ...	23·4	18·5	6·3	9·6	29·7	28·1
Hassan ...	40·2	28·7	8·2	10·0	48·4	38·7
Shimoga ...	58·1	49·4	5·9	7·6	64·0	57·0
Kadur ...	70·4	63·2	7·7	10·3	78·1	73·5
Chitaldrug ...	19·8	15·4	6·5	6·6	26·3	22·0
Average for the State	30·9	27·4	8·6	8·7	39·5	36·1

3. The maximum rainfall recorded for the whole year (1st July 1929 to 30th June 1930) was 277·98 inches at Agumbi in the Shimoga District and the lowest for the year was 10·19 at Bagur in the Caitaldrug District. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours was at Agumbi where 12·53 inches of rain were recorded on the 6th July 1929.

4. The following statement shows the average outturn (in annas) of the five principal crops in the several districts of the State during the year under report as compared with the previous year :—

OUTTURN OF SELECT CROPS IN TERMS OF ANNAS.

Sl. No.	District	Paddy		Ragi		Horse-gram		Cholum		Sugar-cane	
		1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30
1	Bangalore	9·60	11·30	9·80	10·90	8·60	10·50	4·00	...	9·10	11·60
2	Kolar	8·00	8·45	8·00	8·00	7·00	7·90	7·00	8·11	8·00	9·81
3	Tumkur	9·10	8·60	8·40	8·80	8·30	10·00	7·40	7·60	8·40	9·40
4	Mysore	10·00	10·00	7·00	10·00	9·00	10·00	6·00	9·00	9·00	9·00
5	Hassan	9·00	10·00	9·00	10·00	9·00	11·00	8·00	8·00	10·00	10·00
6	Shimoga	11·30	11·00	9·22	9·00	6·11	8·00	4·80	6·00	9·77	10·00
7	Kadur	12·00	10·00	10·00	11·00	12·00	9·00	8·00	9·00	12·00	12·00
8	Chitaldrug	7·25	8·00	8·50	8·50	7·00	6·75	7·50	7·87	6·25	6·75
	Average for the State ...	9·57	9·66	8·74	9·52	9·38	9·14	6·61	6·94	9·10	9·84

(ii) Agriculture.

Area cropped.

5. The area under occupation and the area cropped rose respectively from 8,078,126 acres and 6,530,420 acres during 1928-29 to 8,129,161 acres and 6,711,450 acres in the year under report. The percentage of fallow land to the area under occupation fell slightly from 19·15 to 18·74 per cent.

The following table shows the extent of lands under some of the principal crops as compared with the previous year.

Nature of crop	1928-29	1929-30	Difference	
	Acres	Acres		Acres
Paddy	704,778	720,417	Plus	15,639
Ragi	2,322,766	2,255,890	Minus	66,876
Horse-gram	705,481	775,115	Plus	69,634
Cholum	677,968	693,023	,,	15,055
Sugarcane	31,037	33,005	,,	1,968
Cotton	75,833	70,839	Minus	4,994

Botanical section.

6. A seed distribution sub-section was established during the year to control the distribution of pure seed. Its work is at present chiefly confined to the multiplication and distribution of improved strains of *hain* ragi. The department has opened 16 seed farms in the estates of influential farmers for the production of pure seed. A quantity of 285 pallas of pure ragi seed (H_{22}, H_2 and H_{40} strains) produced on these farms was distributed in the neighbourhood, mainly through the agency of co-operative societies. About 29 varieties of groundnuts have been collected from all parts of the world, including a number of erect types. There was satisfactory progress in the work of hybridization carried on with a view to produce a vigorous and high yielding erect type of ground-nut. The total area under sannahatti cotton selection No. 69 is estimated at about 20,000 acres. Valuable work on the hybridization of Indian cottons to combine good staple with high ginning percentage was under way, while similar work on American type cottons was being carried on. Work on seedling potatoes has given high strains which are promising as to vigour and yield. The best of these are now being multiplied for distribution.

Chemical section

7. Manurial experiments are being carried out on ragi, paddy, jola, sugarcane, cotton, coffee, areca-nut and cocoanut. As regards the manuring of paddy and sugar-cane, fairly definite results have been obtained. Further experiments are needed before any conclusion can be arrived at in the case of the other crops. Experiments on the manuring of pasture land were started on the Stud Farm at Kunigal. The important work done during the year is that relating to the soil survey of the areas under the Irwin Canal. The whole area under the Maddur Branch Channel (27,000 acres) was surveyed and mapped primarily with the object of ascertaining what portions showed soils suitable for the raising of sugarcane and other valuable crops. The information collected is being utilised by the Irwin Canal Committee as a basis for considering what system of irrigation should be introduced there. The work thus done in the field is being supplemented by physical and chemical analyses which are being carried out in the laboratory. Further, the survey of the soils is being correlated with a geological survey of the region.

Mycological section.

8. The area sprayed for the control of Koleroga of arecanut during the year was approximately 5,200 acres. The spraying of coffee estates for the control of the two important diseases, blackrot and leaf disease, showed a marked increase. The area sprayed is estimated at 6,000 acres as against 3,000 acres in the previous year.

Entomological section.

9. The army worm (Cirphus Unipuncta) was recorded as a severe pest mainly on ragi and jola for the first time during the year in parts of Tumkur, Bangalore and Kolar Districts. Observations go to show that this pest may not appear

regularly every year. Contrivances devised to control the pest have to be further tested, if and when the disease becomes serious again. An important item of work done during the year was that on the mass rearing of parasites of insect pests, following on some-what similar work that has met with considerable success in the United States of America. A bulletin on the coffee berry borer was prepared for general circulation throughout South India, giving the main facts known about this serious pest of coffee. The organising of investigation and control measures was also actively taken up.

Experimental Farms.

10. The work on the Hebbal Farm was carried out on the usual lines and 130,000 sets of sugarcane H. M. 320 were distributed from the Farm in order to meet the large demand for that variety of cane. The Babbur Farm serves largely as a cotton breeding and seed station and over 2,000 maunds of cotton (S. 69) seed ginned on the farm were supplied to cotton growers in the State. Important items of work done on the Marthur Farm (which is intended to meet the needs of the Malnad in the matter of other than typically plantation crops) were the commencement of selection work on malnad paddies, extension of such work on pepper, and the experiment on the introduction of Robusta coffee. Besides work connected with the breeding of new varieties of coffee for disease resistance, the Coffee Experimental Station undertook during the year work on the investigation of fungus diseases and insect pests and the trial of fungicides and insecticides, work on the manuring of coffee and on the grafting of scions from selected trees on to disease-resistant root stocks. Work on cardamoms and pepper was also started in a small way, as subsidiary to coffee work.

Special Development Committee

11. An important measure affecting very largely the future agricultural development of the State was the formation of a Special Development Committee consisting of the Revenue Commissioner, the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Industries and Commerce, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Development Secretary to Government. The Committee have already submitted to Government schemes for co-ordinating work on the designing and manufacture of agricultural implements and on the organisation of work in connection with the development of well irrigation. The Committee have also actively under consideration questions regarding the marketing of commercial crops, improvements in the methods of granting loans for agricultural purposes and the better utilization of gomal lands.

Agricultural Engineering.

12. Progress was made in the design of a smaller type of Mysore plough, which however requires to be tested on a large scale. Tests were made of different types of bullock-driven sugarcane mills of Indian and foreign manufacture and one of the best of these was found to be a locally made mill which is being extensively sold in the State. Certain important experiments on the duty of water for paddy under tank irrigation, extending over five years and six separate crops, were brought to a close during the year. The results indicate that a much more economical utilisation of water under tanks is possible and a reasonable control of irrigation water might help to avoid much of the losses that occur every year through failure of water-supply at a critical moment.

Demonstration Work.

13. In order to make more efficient arrangements for the organisation and supervision of the work of agricultural development, especially of demonstration and propaganda, a new circle was constituted with headquarters at Chickmaglur, consisting of the whole of the Kadur District and three Taluks in the Hassan District. The year's record of agricultural development in the interior of the State shows that rural co-operative societies and Village Panchayets have taken a large share in such work. The number of co-operative institutions and Village Panchayets engaged in agricultural work during the year was estimated at 176 and between 350 and 400, respectively. The District Boards continued to show interest in agricultural developments by continuing their special grants and in some cases increasing them. In spite of the fall in prices of agricultural produce, 2,892 improved ploughs were distributed through departmental agency against 1,800 in the previous year. There was considerable increase in the sales of commercial fertilizers during the year. Besides ragi, the crops which figured largely in seed distribution were cotton, sugarcane and paddy. About 1,500 maunds of certified S. 69 cotton seed sufficient for 6,000 acres, were distributed

during the year. Orders were passed making the Central Implement Depot permanent.

Agricultural Education.

14. There were 28 new admissions to the Hebbal Agricultural School during the year and the attendance was 71 as against 45 in the previous year. A new hostel block designed to accommodate 16 students was built. The vernacular agricultural schools at Chikkanahalli in the Tumkur District, Ramakrishnapur in the Bangalore District and at Hassan have had a successful year. The Hassan District Board contributed half the annual charges of the school, the Tumkur District Board made an outright grant of Rs. 3,000 to the Chikkanahalli School, while the Bangalore District Board sanctioned Rs. 1,000 towards the expenses of the school at Ramakrishnapur.

Live-Stock.

15. The organisation of the Cattle Breeding Station at Ajjampur was the most important work in connection with Live-Stock during the year. The main features of the work were the drafting of cows from the various Amrit Mahal herds, the training of select Amrit Mahal bulls for distribution in the State and the bringing of land under cultivation to provide fodder for the stock. There were 112 cows on the station during the year and the number of selected breeding bulls available for distribution was 47. Of the latter, 25 bulls were distributed, 19 going to Village Panchayets. Some progress was made in the bringing of land under cultivation. Government sanctioned the establishment of a sub-station upon which to keep the dry herd. The work of sheep breeding has been seriously handicapped by the continued difficulty of getting imported merino rams to cover country sheep. The work of the Kolar Sheep Breeders' Association progressed rapidly, the number of sheep owned by the members having risen to 5,000. Sheep dipping tanks were arranged to be constructed in a number of villages and a beginning was made in inducing Village Panchayets to own their own shearing machines.

Sericulture: Area under Mulberry.

16. Due to continued depression of prices and unsatisfactory rainfall, the total area under mulberry in the State diminished from 46,512 acres (revised) in 1928-29 to 42,872 acres. Private Sericulturists in Kolar, Sidlaghatta, Chickballapur, Channapatna, Bangalore, Mysore and T.-Narsipur Taluks were supplied with about 5,000 saplings fit for trees from the Government Farms free of cost. About 30 cart-loads of mulberry cuttings were also given free of cost from Government Farms to Sericulturists in new areas. Mulberry cultivation was newly introduced into Alipur in Goribidnur Taluk during the year.

Seed-supply.

17. The number of Government Grainages increased during the year from 4 to 6 and they prepared and supplied 10·5 lakhs of layings against 8·13 lakhs in the previous year. The number of aided grainages increased from 5 to 11. The total number of disease-free layings amounted to 18·95 lakhs of which 3·36 lakhs were of cross-breeds. The number of seed rearers increased from 440 to 460, 20 rearers being enlisted in Bidadi area during the year. The selected seed-rearers were supplied with 1,05,215 layings free of cost against 1,65,000 layings distributed during the previous year. Out of these layings the seed rearers put on the market 140 lakhs of seed cocoons, which were purchased by Government and aided grainages, Sericultural Co-operative Societies and private sericulturists. In addition to this, about 44,000 layings were sold in seed areas against 32,000 layings during 1928-29; out of these layings, 80 lakhs of seed cocoons were made available. With the object of locating a Farm in the centre of the Bidadi Seed area, the Farm at Bidadi was closed at the end of July 1930.

There were 19 Sericultural Co-operative Societies at the beginning of the year; 1 was wound up and 3 more were started during the year resulting in 21 Societies at the close of the year. Four of them did not not commence work and the remaining 17 prepared 1,40,055 disease-free layings against 84,383 in the previous year. Including 4,950 layings from Government grainages 1,45,005 disease-free layings were made available to the members against 97,383 during the previous year. Sericultural loans to the extent of Rs. 10,125 were sanctioned during the year and Rs. 9,050 was actually disbursed to parties. Besides, loans to the extent of Rs. 5,300 were sanctioned and Rs. 3,850 was actually disbursed in the shape of supplying Domestic Basins to the parties on the hire-purchase system. The amount recovered during the year from loan-holders amounted to Rs. 4,816-8-3.

18. In addition to the 22 basins in the filature 8 experimental basins were installed during the year. The filature continued to work througout the year. The output of silk during the year was 6,116 lbs. against 2,749 lbs. during the previous year, out of which 1,340 lbs. were of 16—18 denier for supply against definite orders from Calcutta and 4,740 lbs. of 28—30 denier for supply against definite orders from Bangalore. Forty people were trained in the Filature. Filature.

19. The races obtained from Kashmir and France gave only yellow and golden yellow cocoons and as the crosses of these with pure Mysore race gave only golden yellow cocoons which are not very much liked by the sericulturists and reelers, the rearing of these races from Kashmir and Italy was discontinued. A fresh lot of eggs of 19 races was obtained from Japan and Korea and these were hibernated in the cold storage plant at Mysore, and are being reared in Mysore, Channapatna and Kolar to replenish the old stock and to prepare cross breeds with pure Mysore for distribution to raiyats. Experiments to test the most suitable combination of Mysore and foreign races during the several seasons of the year, were continued. Experimental and propaganda work.

Some mulberry cuttings were obtained from Japan but these did not come up properly ; seeds of " rose " a variety in Japan were obtained and seedlings were raised in the Farms at Mysore, Channapatna and Kolar. Manurial experiments with Ammonium Sulphate, Ground-nut oil cake, Honge Cake and Silk-worm litter were conducted ; no definite results are yet available. Experiments to propagate mulberry by means of grafting and layering were started with encouraging results. Experiments in rearing Tassar Worms in the forests were conducted in co-operation with the Forest Department. Intensive propaganda work was done in several taluks.

20. Rinderpest prevailed in a severe form in parts of Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur Districts during the year. The outbreaks of the disease having been traced in certain cases to cattle fairs and cattle dealers, some of the fairs were stopped and the movement of cattle from the infected villages was in certain other cases prohibited. The number of animals protected against rinderpest was 1,62,950 by active immunisation and 1,840 by passive immunisation, as against 2,30,442 and 2,300 respectively in the previous year. The number of animals protected against anthrax was 8,024 while protection against blackquarter was provided in the case of 54,080 animals. Foot and mouth disease and sheep-pox prevailed in mild form, the latter being confined to the Districts of Kolar and Chitaldrug. The recorded mortality among cattle from contagious diseases showed a fall from 44,193 in 1928-29 to 24,774 during the year under report, noticeable decreases being under rinderpest (from 28,041 to 8,590) and foot and mouth disease (from 2,683 to 829). Civil Veterinary Department.

Seven new dispensaries were opened during the year, bringing the total number of Veterinary institutions in the State to 57. A significant feature of the year's activity is the amount of interest evinced by the public in regard to these Veterinary institutions. Three dispensary buildings erected by private enterprise were opened at Malvalli, Channarayapatna and Tiptur during the year and two more such buildings (at Saklespur and Tirthahalli) are in the course of construction. The cases treated in the Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries numbered 2,50,899 while castrations and operations performed in the dispensaries numbered respectively 12,717 and 9,197. The Veterinary staff while on tour castrated 29,649 animals against 23,943 in the previous year; treated 29,313 against 44,424 animals in 1928-29 and performed 892 surgical operations as against 1,023 in the preceding year. Veterinary Dispensaries.

There were 13 breeding bulls and two buffalo-bulls at the Veterinary institutions in the beginning of the year. Three young Amrit Mahal bulls supplied from the Ajjampur Cattle Breeding Station were placed in the Veterinary Hospitals at Bangalore and two other taluk headquarters. Eight hundred and one cows and 178 buffalo cows were served by the Departmental bulls. Breeding bulls.

21. Out of 90 cattle fairs held during the year, the Veterinary staff attended 85 fairs and opened temporary dispensaries in the localities concerned. The staff was able to attend only 35 out of the 67 District and Taluk Conferences held during the year, as they were otherwise employed owing to the large number of outbreaks of contagious diseases. General.

During the year under report, laboratory accommodation was provided in the Mycological Section of the Agricultural Department and a Section for Veterinary work was started on a small scale with the necessary equipment. The work begun in the past as regards the investigation of Johne's disease, anthrax, sheep-pox and parasitic diseases was continued. The work of the Serum Institute consisted of the production of anti-rinderpest serum and rinderest virus as in the previous year. Consequent on the relatively lower severity of rinderpest, as compared with that of the previous year, there was a reduction in the quantity. A new site for the Institute was acquired during the year close to the Agricultural Farm at Hebbal and the construction of the necessary buildings was commenced. The Governments of Hyderbad and Travancore deputed their Veterinary Officers to Bangalore for training in the Serum Simultaneous Method of inoculation, the efficacy of which has been established as a result of the experiments carried out by the Department.

(iii) Labour and Wages.

Labour.

22. Labour was generally available in all Districts except in the *malnad* taluks of Kadur and Shimoga Districts, where labour was as usual recruited from South Canara. The wages of skilled labour ranged from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 and of unskilled labour from 8 annas to Rs. 1-8-0 respectively per day. There was a general strike of mining labour in the Kolar Gold Fields area (*vide* Section xi *infra* on Mines and Explosives).

Emigration and Immigration.

23. The seasonal conditions being on the whole favourable during the year, there were no abnormal movements of labour either from or into any of the Districts in search of food or work. The Bhadravati Iron Works, the Irwin Canal Works and the Anjanapur Project Works attracted considerable labour from outside the State.

(iv) Manufactures, Arts and Industries.

The Mysore Iron Works.

24. The output of pig iron and pipes and the yield of bye-products during the year were fairly satisfactory. The construction of the new Pipe Foundry for the manufacture of pipes up to 30" diameter was completed and the supply of 24" pipes to the New Bangalore Water Supply Scheme was started. A large order of over Rs. 3 lakhs for the supply of waste weir gates and connected equipment for the Krishnarajasagara Dam, was placed with the Iron Works.

During the year, the Indian Stores Department placed orders with the Iron Works for the supply of cast iron pipes required for some big water-supply schemes and also for pig iron for certain Departments of the Government of India. Orders for pig iron were also received from some Railway Administrations.

25. The fall in the price of all the principal products made it necessary to write down the value of stocks, which was mainly responsible for the loss of Rs. 1,54,437 incurred during the year. The staff of the Iron Works has since been reduced to the bare minimum necessary with a view to reducing the output and the costs of production due to general depression in the trade.

26. Mr. Marshall of Messrs. Perin and Marshall of New York inspected the Works during the year and carried out a close and careful examination of the machinery and operations of the various Departments of the Works. To overcome the marketing difficulties, the conversion of pig iron into products which find a ready sale in the country and the manufacture of acetic acid by a new process are being further investigated.

Sandal Oil Factories.

27. The Forest Department supplied 2,271 tons of sandal wood to the Sandal Oil Factory as against 2,344 tons in the preceding year. The sales effected during the year amounted to 1,94,226 lbs. of oil as against 2,45,815 lbs. in 1928-29. The marked fall in the sales was due to serious slump in the demand for luxury articles.

Industrial installations.

28. During the year under report, 56 industrial installations consisting chiefly of pumping plants and rice and flour mills, were erected for private persons by the Department as against 63 in 1928-29. The total capital invested in these undertakings is estimated at Rs. 2,41,550 of which Rs. 40,810 or 17 per cent represents loans from Government.

Financial aid to industries.

29. The total number of applications for loans received during the year was 107 involving a sum of Rs. 2,52,800-4-8. Including the applications pending at the close of 1928-29 the total number of applications amounted to 154 for a sum of Rs. 3,59,549-4-8. Loans were sanctioned in 33 cases to the extent of Rs. 47,468-10-0. Sixty applications were either rejected or withdrawn and at the close of the year there were 61 applications pending enquiry.

Industrial concerns under departmental management. The Central Industrial Workshop.

30. The value of work turned out during the year amounted to Rs. 1,09,054 (against Rs. 1,31,890 in the previous year), of which the value of work turned out for Government Departments was Rs. 96,966 and that for private parties Rs. 12,088. As the bulk of the work is done for Government Departments and as the Workshop does not compete with private workshops, the financial results are not susceptible of comparison with strictly commercial concerns. There were 35 apprentices undergoing training in the workshop. The Kolar District Workshop turned out during the year work valued at Rs. 7,354 and the realizations remitted to the Treasury were Rs. 5,820. The Shimoga Workshop turned out during the year work to the extent of Rs. 6,263 as against Rs. 6,303 during the previous year. There was a small loss of Rs. 501 in the working of this workshop.

District Workshops.

Government Art Workshop.

31. The Art Workshop was closed during the year. The Arts and Crafts Depot sold articles worth Rs. 15,228 during the year.

Government Soap Factory.

32. The output of soap in the Factory during the year was 180 tons against 170 in the year previous, the total sales being of the value of Rs. 2·87 lakhs as against Rs. 2·29 lakhs in 1928-29. After providing for interest and depreciation the Factory earned a profit of Rs. 50,802-13-9. His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to order soaps for his household from the Factory. Experiments were carried on in the manufacture of Turkey-red-oil, germicidal soap, etc., and in view of the satisfactory results obtained, the erection of a small plant for the manufacture of Turkey-red-oil on a semi-commercial scale has been approved.

Government Weaving Factory.

33. The Factory produced goods of the value of Rs. 34,680 and effected sales to the extent of Rs. 32,600. It has paid its expenses and earned a small profit. A Training Institute is attached to it in which instruction is given to pupils who have attained the Secondary School Leaving Certificate standard of general education and also to artizans. Thirty-two students are now undergoing training in both these classes. In the experimental section of the factory, machinery suitable for hand-loom weavers is designed and made and experiments are also made in new designs in textile fabrics. Amongst such experimental work may be mentioned a silk-twisting machine worked by manual labour and an automatic loom. The former was subjected to a prolonged test and it is now proposed to introduce it as an adjunct to the Domestic Basin reeling outfit. The automatic loom is still under trial.

Weaving in general.

34. The Badanwal Hand-spinning and Weaving Centre continued to do useful work, producing 19,258 lbs. of khadi valued at Rs. 25,004. Khadi worth Rs. 13,992 was sold to the several departments of Government and khadi worth Rs. 14,049 was sold to the public as against what was sold at Rs. 9,947 during the previous year. The total earnings of the spinners amounted to Rs. 10,739 and that of the weavers to Rs. 5,979. There were 75 looms at work. A new centre was opened at Terakanambi in the Gundlupet Taluk.

Industrial Education. Chamarajendra Technical Institute.

35. Goods to the value of Rs. 71,148 were produced during the year. The total value of the sales amounted to Rs. 77,462. The net profit earned was Rs. 12,470 besides a commission of Rs. 645 on the sales of commission stock. Besides this institution, there were 7 Government Industrial Schools and 5 grant-in-aid institutions.

Miscellaneous. Well-boring work.

36. At the commencement of the year, there were 9 drills—5 calyx, 3 mustos and 1 cyclone. During the year, 7 more drills manufactured in the Central Industrial Workshop were added to the equipment. In all, 30 bore-wells to an aggregate depth of 3,167 feet were put down at a total cost of Rs. 24,209 exclusive of the cost of casing pipes. Excepting 2 wells all the others have given satisfactory results. The average depth of each bore well is 105 feet and the cost of boring about Rs. 750, the average yield of water being 459 gallons per hour.

Working of the Regulations entrusted to th Department.

37. The rules under the Weights and Measures Regulation were brought into force in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and also in Davangere. The price of seamless measures was reduced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 2-4-0 per set. Orders were placed

with a Madras firm for 600 sets of maund weights, and with a local firm for 1,000 sets of sub-multiples of seer weights. The total sales during the year were 313 sets of maund weights and 449 sets of seer weights. Altogether 1,958 sets of seamless measures were sold during the year. The total number of licenses issued during the year for the storage of non-dangerous and dangerous petroleum was 27 and 104 as against 25 and 76 during the previous year. Besides these, 2 licenses for the transport of non-dangerous and 4 licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum were issued as against 2 and 10 respectively during the previous year. Two persons were successfully prosecuted during the year for having kerosene oil and petroleum in contravention of the provisions of the Petroleum Regulation. The rules under the Mysore Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation were brought into force from 1st March 1930, the administration of the Regulation being entrusted to the Director of Industries and Commerce under rule 4 of the rules. The total number of boilers working on the 30th June 1930 was 193 and the total amount of fee remitted to the owners of boilers for their examination was Rs. 848. At the beginning of the year, there were 157 factories in the State: 15 were newly added and 8 were struck off the register bringing the total number to 164 of which 14 are Government concerns and the rest private. One hundred and six factories were inspected during the year as against 76 in the previous year; 60 accidents, of which 1 was fatal were reported as against 11 in the year previous. The relations between the employers and labourers in factories were satisfactory. The total number of cases of injuries by accidents in respect of which compensation was paid under the Workmen's Compensation Regulation was 195 against 44 in the previous year, the amount of compensation paid being Rs. 38,773-11-8 against Rs. 19,157-3-7 in 1928-29. There were 62 fatal cases, the amount of compensation paid to the dependents of the deceased being Rs. 35,276 as against Rs. 19,107-8-0 paid in the previous year in 28 fatal cases. At the beginning of the year, there were 9 applications for patents under consideration and 17 new applications were received during the year; of these, 1 was withdrawn, 13 were accepted and the rest were under scrutiny at the close of the year. The number of applications for the grant of renewal of the privilege under the Mysore Inventions and Designs Regulation was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 23 and the necessary certificates were issued in all cases.

(v) Trade and Commerce.

38. The quantity and value of the rail-borne trade of the State for the year under report as compared with that of the previous year were as shown below:—

	1928-29			1929-30	
	Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value
	Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Rs.
Imports ...	119·68 lakhs	14·07 crores	Imports ...	120·37 lakhs	14·10 crores
Exports ...	87·40 ,,	12·74 ,,	Exports ...	88·12 ,,	12·08 ,,

39. Under food, drink and tobacco, there was a decrease in the imports of rice and grains and pulses and an increase in the exports of fruits and vegetables. The exports of paddy, ragi, jaggery and sugar suffered a drop. There was a rise in the import of refined sugar but a fall in the import of salt; and there was a large increase in the export of grains and pulses. Under raw materials and produce there was a small increase in the import of coal and kerosene and a fall in the export of groundnuts. The import of raw cotton showed a decrease while there was a large increase in the export of the article. Under articles wholly manufactured the import of cotton goods showed a slight increase while the import of foreign goods declined as also the export of cotton goods from the State. There was an increase in the import of silk piece-goods. In regard to machinery, there was an increase in the total value of the imports, and there was a decline in the value of the exports of unmanufactured leather.

40. The Trade Commissioner toured in France and Austria and America and this enabled him to establish cordial relations with principal customers.

Eighty-six orders including 17 from the Electrical Department and 9 from the Railway Department were received by him during the year and most of them were completed; 63 enquiries were undertaken and replied to, some of which were from persons other than Government officers.

41. Purchases were made on behalf of the Railway, Medical and Electrical Departments and in regard to sales the most important was that of sandalwood oil. Enquiries were made regarding a market for lac products. Diligent efforts were made to promote the sale of ground-nut cake, and the question of developing the sale of Mysore soaps was also under investigation. In every instance it is stated that trade conditions being bad and prices falling, satisfactory business relations could not be established.

42. The Trade Commissioner attended the British Industries Fair in February last and sandalwood oil was exhibited in the Indian Section of the Exhibition as well as the Empire Marketing Board Section.

(vi) Associations for Banking, Trading, etc.

43. The satisfactory nature of the seasonal conditions in the State during the year has had its effect upon the growth of the Co-operative movement as may be observed from the following Co-operative statistics:— Co-operative Department.

Particulars	*1928-29*	*1929-30*
Number of societies	1,962	2,102
Number of members	1,16,586	1,26,491
	Rs.	Rs.
Amount of share capital	44,35,474	47,13,468
Deposits from individuals	64,29,958	69,28,214
Deposits from societies	3,59,000	3,83,183
Loans from Apex and Central Banks ...	1[illegible],45,269	23,90,532
Loans from Government	2,83,080	2,66,585
Reserve Funds	19,93,250	21,32,744
Total working capital	1,52,37,208	1,69,24,766

The outstanding features of the year were the starting of the Land Mortgage Bank, the sale by certain credit societies of improved agricultural implements, fertilizers, seeds, etc., valued at Rs. 89,784, the sale by the cardamom growers' societies at Achanahalli and Mudgere of cardamom worth Rs. 90,976, the sales of provisions, clothing, etc., to the extent of Rs. 15,37,417 by stores and banking institutions, the marked improvements in their working and usefulness shown by the Depressed Classes and Sericultural Co-operative Societies.

44. Loans amounting to Rs. 95,15,745 were issued to individual members during the year as against Rs. 86,33,438 in 1928-29. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 38,72,780 (40·7 per cent) was issued for productive purposes such as cultivation, land improvement, etc., Rs. 20,15,795 (21·2 per cent) for the purchase of the necessaries of life, Rs. 17,93,640 (18·8 per cent) for the redemption of prior debts, Rs. 12,14,560 (12·7 per cent) for non-productive purposes such as marriages, etc., and Rs. 6,18,970 (6·6 per cent) for construction of houses, etc. A sum of Rs. 108,14,498 fell due under the head "Loans," of which a sum of Rs. 81,21,633 was recovered during the year. The total amount of loans outstanding against the members of all co-operative institutions at the end of the year was Rs. 119,55,724 as against Rs. 106,79,574 at the end of the previous year. Loans overdue amounted to 21·6 per cent of the total outstandings and to 23·5 per cent of the year's demand. As in the past, the rate of interest on deposits ranged from 3½ per cent to 7 per cent and the average interest charged on loans issued by co-operative institutions varied from 8 to 10 per cent. The interest charged on amounts at default was not generally more than 12 per cent during the year. The amount of deposits held at the end of the year (Rs. 73,11,497) works out to Rs. 57·8 per head of membership. Loans, interest and collections.

45. The number of individual members in the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank fell from 378 on 30th June 1929 to 310 at the end of the year under report while that of society members increased from 785 to 863. The paid-up share capital of the institution rose from Rs. 1,93,398 to Rs. 2,02,973. The amount of deposits held in the Bank was Rs. 24,97,103 as against Rs. 21,70,597 at the end of Central Banks.

1928-29. The loans disbursed by the Bank to the affiliated societies amounted to Rs. 8,61,670 as against Rs. 7,46,383 in the previous year. The amount of loans outstanding against the affiliated societies on 30th June 1930 was Rs. 23,11,559. A special feature of the Bank's activities during the year was the issue of short-term loans amounting to Rs. 29,310 to 48 societies for stocking for sale improved agricultural implements, seeds and manure and the grant to 8 rural societies of crop loans to the extent of Rs. 25,400. Five house-building societies were also granted accommodation amounting to Rs. 75,554 at 6 per cent interest and 2 cardamom societies were financed by the Bank to the extent of Rs. 79,950. Out of loans to the extent of Rs. 4,90,673 that fell due during the year, an amount of Rs. 2,20,875 was recovered. The percentage of loans overdue to the demand was 54·9. The Bank is reported to be taking vigorous action to reduce the overdue loans. The Bank had at the end of the year a reserve fund amounting to Rs. 82,012 as against Rs. 70,985 at the end of 1928-29.

The Bangalore Central Co-operative Bank, which continued to work as an urban institution dealing with individuals throughout the State, had a membership of 68 societies and 823 individuals on 30th June 1930, as against 71 and 816 respectively on the last day of 1928-29. During the year, 3 societies discharged their liabilities to the Bank in full and got themselves disaffiliated. The amount of loans due to the Bank at the end of the year from the affiliated societies was Rs. 1,99,511 towards principal and about Rs. 70,000 towards interest and overdue interest. The paid up share capital of the institution fell to Rs. 2,95,593 from Rs. 3,01,466 on 30th June 1929. The deposits held by the Bank amounted to Rs. 11,40,853 as against Rs. 11,05,486 at the end of the previous year and its reserve fund rose to Rs. 1,63,032 from Rs. 1,50,605 in the previous year. The demand for the year under loans due was Rs. 5,03,928, out of which a sum of Rs. 2,94,536 was recovered. The amount overdue from individual members was 55·9 per cent of the demand.

Primary Societies. (*a*) Agricultural.

46. The number of agricultural societies increased from 1,560 to 1,686 and their membership from 63,483 to 65,915. Of these, 1,490 were credit institutions, 52 were for the supply of goods and agricultural requirements, 53 were grain banks, and the rest were sale societies dealing in areca, cardamom and cotton. The working capital of all the three classes of agricultural societies increased from Rs. 39,33,438 to Rs. 45,90,929. The credit institutions (1,490) had a membership of 61,924 and a working capital of Rs. 44,11,764. They issued and recovered loans to the extent of Rs. 20,68,152 and Rs. 13,31,938, respectively. Loans amounting to Rs. 25,15,702 fell due during the year and recoveries were effected to the extent of Rs. 13,21,938. The percentage of overdues to the demand was 47·4. These credit institutions sold goods of the value of Rs. 35,561.

Supply Societies.

47. The membership of these societies (52) was 1,504 and their working capital amounted to Rs. 1,39,081. They sold goods valued at Rs. 1,25,695. Besides these, 331 credit institutions undertook the supply work of agricultural requirements and a few others stores work, as adjuncts to their ordinary banking business. The sales of all the institutions including the supply branches of credit societies amounted to Rs. 1,62,256, of which a sum of Rs. 89,784 represented the value of sales of agricultural implements, seeds and manures.

Sale Societies.

48. The cardamom societies of Achanahalli and Mudgere did good work, the value of cardamom collected and sold through them being Rs. 90,976. These institutions had a membership of 302 and a working capital of Rs. 1,03,448.

(*b*) Non-agricultural Societies.

49. The number of non-agricultural institutions was 400 with a membership of 57,341. The majority of these institutions with the exception of the weavers', sericulturists' and other artizan societies are exceptionally strong as regards their financial resources. They had a paid-up share capital of Rs. 28,80,704 and held deposits to the extent of Rs. 31,91,521, while the reserve funds built up by them amounted to Rs. 10,98,167. Out of the 400 non-agricultural societies, 245 were credit institutions carrying on banking transactions. Their paid up share capital amounted to Rs. 23,43,010, deposits to Rs. 26,21,352 and reserve funds to Rs. 9,27,673. Loans amounting to Rs. 58,08,935 were issued by these institutions and the recoveries effected amounted to Rs. 53,04,982.

Stores Societies.

50. The number of stores institutions was 73 at the end of the year with a membership of 10,824 and a total working capital of Rs. 11,53,129. Their paid up

share capital amounted to Rs. 4,59,384 and the deposits held by them to Rs. 5,52,023. As in the past, 26 credit institutions also transacted stores work. The two classes of societies effected sales of food stuffs and clothing amounting to Rs. 15,37,417.

Industrial Co-operation.

51. There were 22 sericultural co-operative institutions with a membership of 401 and a working capital of Rs. 6,008. They prepared 1,79,396 disease-free layings. There were two Sandalwood Carvers' Societies with a membership of 69 and a total working capital of Rs. 7,100. They manufactured sandalwood articles valued at Rs. 3,714 and effected sales to the extent of Rs. 3,316. Government sanctioned a loan of Rs. 4,200 at five per cent interest repayable in ten annual instalments to the Sagar Sandalwood Carvers' Society for building sanitary houses for the benefit of its members. The number of Weavers' Societies, including 18 Adikarnataka Weavers' institutions, was 71 with a membership of 2,334 and a share capital of Rs. 67,332. They purchased raw materials and finished products of the total value of Rs. 1,91,397 and effected sales to the extent of Rs. 1,70,063. The reserve funds accumulated by them amounted to Rs. 45,410 and the net profits earned during the year were Rs. 8,948.

House-building Societies.

52. As in the previous year, there were 29 co-operative institutions which granted loans exclusively for the construction and improvement of houses. These institutions had a membership of 1,902 and a total working capital of Rs. 4,60,508. They issued loans to the extent of Rs. 1,40,300 for purposes of building houses. Besides the loans granted by house-building societies, ordinary credit institutions have financed house construction to a total extent of Rs. 3,63,800.

Depressed Classes Societies.

53. There were 265 institutions for the benefit of the depressed classes on the 30th June 1930 with a membership of 5,767. They had a paid-up share capital of Rs. 41,108 and held deposits amounting to Rs. 2,649. In addition to the sum of Rs. 35,000 placed at the disposal of the department for financing depressed classes societies, a sum of Rs. 20,000 was made available for the same purpose during the year. The total amount advanced out of these grants up to 30th June 1930 was Rs. 38,200, of which more than Rs. 6,000 has been recovered. The advances are free of interest for the first two years of the grant and thereafter carry interest at five per cent. The Gottigere Co-operative Colony Society did useful work during the year.

Co-operation in Malnad.

54. There were 364 co-operative societies at the end of the year with a membership of 18,882 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 6,64,209. The deposits held by them amounted to Rs. 3,26,815 and their reserve funds to Rs. 2,98,820. There were 20 pure stores societies in the Malnad, besides which some credit institutions also did stores work. The sales effected in all these institutions were valued at Rs. 1,20,136.

Land Mortgage Bank.

55. The Mysore Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd., was registered on 25th November 1929 and commenced operations from 1st December 1929. An influential Board of Directors with Rajasabhabhushana Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, M.A., retired First Member of Council as President has been constituted by Government and the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore is an *ex-officio* Director of the Bank. On 30th June 1930, the Bank had on its rolls 660 members, comprising 644 individuals and 16 co-operative institutions. The concessions granted to the Bank were:—

(1) All the Government treasuries are authorised to receive subscriptions towards the share capital of the Bank.

(2) The repayment of the principal amount at maturity of the debenture bonds issued by the Bank as well as payment of interest as it falls due, limited to 5 per cent per annum free of income-tax, is guaranteed, this guarantee being however restricted to the first ten lakhs of rupees of debentures.

(3) The entire working expenses of the Bank during the first year which are estimated to amount to Rs. 15,000, and two-thirds of the expenses of the second year, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000 will be borne by Government.

(4) Pending the flotation of debentures by the Bank, Government to place at its disposal a sum of one lakh of rupees at five per cent interest for its immediate requirements, subject to its conversion into debentures when they are floated.

(5) Two Deputy Amildar Valuators are to be appointed for the valuation of the lands to be mortgaged to the Bank.

The flotation of debentures by the Bank to the extent of three lakhs of rupees was sanctioned by Government and subscriptions were invited towards the

end of the year. Steps were taken to organise primary land mortgage societies in taluks.

Litigation.

56. There were 2,945 suits for disposal during the year, of which 2,302 were disposed of, leaving 643 suits pending. The number of suits entertained during the year, without the necessary court fee stamp, was 180 involving claims to the extent of Rs. 34,577. The stamp revenue realised by Government on account of suits pertaining to co-operative societies amounted to Rs. 6,674 as against Rs. 7,702 in the previous year. There were 6,611 decrees for execution during the year. Of these, 2,490 were executed leaving a balance of 4,121 decrees pending at the end of the year.

Audit and Inspection.

57. During the year, 60 societies got their accounts audited by certified auditors and 141 by experienced local auditors. The accounts of 1,209 institutions were audited and those of 1,935 were inspected by the inspecting staff of the department. The higher officers of the department inspected 715 societies, exclusive of 141 societies inspected by the Registrar.

Finance.

58. The total cost incurred in administering the department amounted to Rs. 1,61,859 as against Rs. 1,30,068 in the previous year. The increase in cost was mainly due to the newly created office of the Deputy Registrar and to the grant of Rs. 7,500 made to the Land Mortgage Bank towards working expenses. The societies themselves spent out of their funds a sum of Rs. 1,81,035 for their management as against Rs. 1,61,740 in the previous year.

Miscellaneous

59. There were seven honorary organizers and 27 supervisors of Co-operative Societies working at the end of the year. The sixteenth Mysore Co-operative Conference was held during October 1929, at Mysore under the auspices of the Co-operative Propagandists' Institute, and it was opened by the Dewan who presented co-operative shields to successful societies and gold medals for co-operation in recognition of individual work. In pursuance of the policy of allotting funds out of the annual profits of co-operative institutions for public and philanthropic purposes, the Channapatna Credit Society proposed to contribute Rs. 500 for the town water-supply scheme and the T.-Narsipur Society allotted Rs. 1,000 for opening a Veterinary Dispensary at the place. The societies at Devanhalli, Tiptur and Hassan provided themselves with buildings of their own during the year while the society at Magadi had the foundation stone laid for constructing a building for its accommodation.

Joint Stock Companies.

60. At the beginning of the year there were 129 Joint Stock Companies (110 public and 19 private) limited by shares and 6 new companies (4 public and 2 private) were registered during the year. Six companies went into voluntary liquidation. One company was ordered to be wound up by the District Court, Bangalore, and the names of ten companies were struck off the register, leaving 118 companies (100 public and 18 private) working at the close of the year (31st March 1930). Of these, 45 were for banking, loans and insurance; 2 for transit and transport; 48 for trading and manufacturing (including 7 for printing and publishing); 6 were mills and presses; 8 were for mining and quarrying; 2 for estate, land and building; 1 for sugar manufacture; 4 for theatres and entertainments and the remaining 2 falling under other heads. The aggregate authorised, subscribed and paid-up capital of these Companies amounted to Rs. 5,60,40,100 Rs. 1,65,93,888 and Rs. 1,47,62,026 respectively against Rs. 9,30,15,100, Rs. 2,13,90,018 and Rs. 1,50,65,154 respectively in the previous year. Thirty-one companies increased their capital during the year while 16 comapanies reduced their capital. No new companies limited by guarantee were registered during the year under report and the number of such companies at the end of the year was 21. There were 29 Auditors, of whom 11 held permanent certificates. Ten institutions were registered during the year under the Societies Registration Regulation, making a total of 184 Societies at work on the 31st March 1930. With a view to help the managing authorities of companies, Government approved of the issue of a manual indicating the documents required to be submitted from the inception of the company to its dissolution.

Agricultural Banks.

61. As in the previous year, there were only two agricultural banks working in the State, *viz.*, one at Palahalli in the Seringapatam taluk and the other at Honganhalli in the Malur taluk. The total amount of Government loan out-

standing against the four defunct banks on 30th June 1930 was Rs. 13,686 towards principal and Rs. 1,330-6-3 towards interest.

(vii) Transfers of land.

62. There were 6,940 transfers of land by order of Courts (Civil and Revenue) involving an extent of 43,987 acres, as against 7,577 transfers involving 41,988 acres in 1928-29. Transfers by private contracts and gifts numbered 9,535 involving 58,062 acres, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 10,784 transfers and 59,186 acres, respectively.

(viii) Condition of the people.

63. Owing to the satisfactory nature of the seasonal conditions almost all over the State, the outturn of crops was better than in the previous year except in some parts of the Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts. The prices of all products dropped to an abnormally low level on account of the world-wide trade depression, over-stocks of agricultural produce all over the world and tightness of the money market. The growers of food crops as well as those of the chief commercial crops in the State such as coffee, cardamom, arecanut and copra were severely affected. Public health was generally satisfactory throughout the State but for malaria and out-breaks of small-pox and plague for a short period in some parts. The loss of cattle from rinderpest and other infectious diseases in parts of Tumkur and Shimoga Districts somewhat affected the material prosperity of the people. The loss of life and property by accidental fire was unusually heavy. There were 609 occurrences resulting in the loss of 28 human lives and 367 head of cattle. The value of the property and cattle destroyed was estimated at Rs. 4,34,105-14-0 as against Rs. 2,27,576-2-6 in 1928-29. The disastrous fire at Kuppagadde village in the Sorab Taluk, where 145 houses were destroyed resulting in a loss of 7 human lives, 7 head of cattle and property worth Rs. 80,000 and the fire at Agasarhalli village in the Shimoga Taluk at which property worth Rs. 45,000 was lost, largely contributed to the heavy toll of the year.

(ix) Forest.

64. The total area of forest lands under the control of the Department was, as specified below, 4094·23 square miles, working out to 13·9 per cent of the entire area of the State:— Area and classification.

(*a*) State Forests	...	...	...	...	3,395·15
(*b*) Reserved lands	...	...	...	...	300·00
(*c*) Minor Forests	...	...	...	...	247·00
(*d*) Village Forests	...	...	...	...	90·83
			Total	...	4,032·98

65. Five blocks of an area of 25·07 square miles were settled during the year. New demarcation lines to a length of 113 miles were cut and 4,715 miles of existing lines repaired in connection with the annual fire protection. An area of 80 square miles was surveyed by the Forest Survey staff. The field work connected with the revision of working plans of the Heggaddevankote group of forests was completed and the revision of working plans of important forests in the Shimoga Division was undertaken. Settlement, Demarcation and Survey.

66. An expenditure of Rs. 8,077 was incurred on new roads and bridges, while a sum of Rs. 20,323 was spent on repairs to existing roads, including bridle paths. New building works costing Rs. 22,910 were undertaken and an amount of Rs. 7,869 was spent for the repairs and improvements of existing forest buildings. Miscellaneous works such as improving existing water facilities near forests, deepening *kattes* and sinking wells, received due attention and a total expenditure of Rs. 8,073 was incurred on such works against Rs. 6,610 in 1928-29. Communications and Buildings.

Protection.

67. The area attempted to be protected against fire was 3,635·13 square miles, of which 3,571·44 square miles were successfully protected, the percentage of success being 98·5 against 99·8 in the previous year.

Forest Offences.

68. Including previous year's arrears, there were 1,411 cases of forest offences to be dealt with, of which 99 were taken before Courts. Out of these, 26 cases ended in conviction and 8 in acquittal. Of the cases dealt with departmentally, 1,283 cases involving 1,904 persons were compounded. The number of cases pending at the close of the year was 103 in the Department and 54 before Courts. A sum of Rs. 20,767-9-5 was recovered in the shape of composition fees. The number of cases of injury to sandal trees was 521, of which 172 were disposed of and the amount of fines recovered was Rs. 2,275. Two cases of theft of sandalwood in the western frontier and one case of illicit importation and utilisation of green sandalwood pieces were detected during the year.

Grazing.

69. Cattle were as usual allowed to graze in all the forests, excepting exploited coupes, plantations and areas under regeneration. The number of cattle and sheep admitted for grazing in the different forests was 490,467. On account of drought, free grazing was allowed in all the State Forests of Pavagada during August and September 1929.

Sylviculture.

70. The seeding of teak was profuse except in the Mysore District. Sandal and other principal species seeded satisfactorily in all places. The natural regeneration of honne, beete, mathi and ghat species like dhuma was also good. Planting operations were undertaken on a large scale in all the forest divisions and 839 acres of new teak plantations were opened during the year. An area of 1,573 acres was planted with other kinds of plants, such as sissoo, casuarina, honge etc. In addition to this, extensive sowings of teak and other species were done in all exploited coupes and plantations. Sandal dibbling operations were carried out over an area of 61,997 acres as against 60,748 acres in 1928-29.

Nurseries.

71. Extensive nurseries of all useful species were formed in all the forest divisions and about 50,000 plants were supplied to District Boards and Municipalities and a similar number to villages free of cost.

Afforestation.

72. This work is at present carried out on the Chamundi hill, Gopalaswami hills, the Bababudans and in a few gardens attached to Forest Lodges. On the Chamundi hill 6,560 new plants were put in and 5,500 casualties replaced; on the Gopalswami hills 323 plants were planted and in the Bababudans an area of 10 acres was planted with 7,015 seedlings. The work done in the other places consists of 1,120 casuarina plants, 366 ornamental and fruit plants and several other varieties of fruit plants.

Exploitation.
(i) Timber.

73. A quantity of 779,454 cubic feet of timber was cut in the forests as against 844,680 cubic feet in 1928-29. The quantity taken to the Depots for sale comprised 665,229 cubic feet of timber, 2,382 cubic feet of sawn materials, 1,614 square feet of planks, etc. Materials of the value of Rs. 12,18,843 were sold. The cost incurred on these operations was Rs. 7,01,013.

(ii) Sandal.

The quantity of rough sandalwood collected during the year was 3,437 tons; including 1,901 tons of 1928-29, the quantity to be utilised was 5,338 tons. Two thousand five hundred and fifty-eight tons of good sandalwood were prepared during the year. The quantity supplied to the Sandal Oil Factories was 2,197 tons. Retail sales of sandalwood by the Department and the sales effected by the Director of Sandal Oil Factories resulted in a realisation of Rs. 27,516, including the collections made towards arrears. The net receipts from the sale of sandal oil treated as forest revenue were Rs. 23,19,171 as against Rs. 24,62,829 in 1928-29.

Supply of timber, fuel, etc.

74. During the year under report 137,368 cubic feet of timber was supplied to the Kolar Gold Fields. The Railway Department was supplied with 70,448 sleepers, the Mysore Iron Works with 11,072 sleepers and the Electrical Department with 4,115 poles including 3,299 balgi poles. A quantity of 4,685 tons of fuel was supplied to the Sandal Oil Factories, 276 tons to the Pumping Station at Shimoga and 133,855 tons to the Mysore Iron Works.

Sandal Valuation Survey.

75. The number of sandal trees enumerated was 15,964. A stock map showing the distribution and density of gall-nut and sandal trees was also prepared.

76. At the close of the year, there were 305 Kunbi families (consisting of 1,459 persons), 5 families of *Moplahs* and 42 Adikarnataka families attending to forest and agricultural work. Settlement of Mahratta Kunbis and Labour Colonies.

77. The number of elephants in the possession of the Department was 45 at the close of the year. These were engaged in the Khedda operations undertaken in connection with the Viceregal Visit during the year. Out of the elephants captured during the Khedda Operations, 70 were sold for Rs. 92,150, 7 died and 11 were reserved for the Department. Elephants and Khedda Operations.

78. The Saw Mill at Shimoga worked for 321 days, the quantity of timber sawn being 71,017 cubic feet. The working of the mill resulted in a net profit of Rs. 7,627 during the year. The installation of a portable type of a saw mill in the Ainurmarigudi Forest, was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 5,500. A circular saw bench was installed in the Bangalore Sandal Koti for cutting sandalwood billets. Saw Mills.

79. The cultivation of lac was carried on in 11 different ranges. There was an increase of 174 maunds in the yield during the year. A revenue of Rs. 3,326 was realised by the sale of different kinds of lac products at the Factory. A new lac nursery area was started at Mayasandra. Lac Cultivatio

80. The total demand for the year under all heads was Rs. 49,28,093-11-0, of which a sum of Rs. 43,86,226-14-6 was actually realised, and a sum of Rs. 11,960-7-5 was written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,29,906-5-1 at the end of the year. The total expenditure of the department under "conservancy and works" was Rs. 12,65,712 against Rs. 11,60,305 in 1928-29. Finance.

(x) Geology.

81. The following statement shows the number of leases, licenses and certificates of approval in force during 1929-30 as compared with those in the previous year:— Leases and Licenses.

Particulars.	*1928-29.*	*1929-30.*
Mining leases	44	43
Prospecting licenses	15	15
Collecting licenses	3	3
Exploring licenses	4	...
Approval certificates	34	21
Total	100	82

The total area under mining leases and prospecting licenses was 30,819 acres and 8 guntas against 31,753 acres and 30 guntas in the previous year and the rents recovered in respect of mining and prospecting blocks amounted to Rs. 16,452 as against Rs. 18,331 in 1928-29.

82. The work of chromite mining was carried on under departmental agency at Byrapur, Tallur and Shivani-Devanur. The output of the ore at Byrapur was 5,381 tons against 6,450 tons in 1928-29. At Tallur, underground mining progressed satisfactorily till the end of December 1929 when work had to be suspended owing to water trouble. Chromite pebble collection was started in the fields at Tallur and neighbouring places and a fairly good quantity was taken out. The year's output of chromite was 1,081 tons, of which 850 tons were sold. Subsidiary to the mining of chromite at Tallur, the magnesite deposits of the locality were prospected for during the year. The graphite of Ganacharpur in the Bowringpet Taluk having proved useful for foundry purposes, the Mysore Iron Works required a supply of the material. The work of mining this deposit was started in March 1930 and about 24 tons of the material were sent to Bhadravati. The total output of iron ore during the calendar year 1929 for the Bhadravati Iron Works was 44,684 tons and the production of pig iron was 21,452 tons. Work by departmental agency.

Geological and Mineral Survey.

83. About 300 square miles in parts of Tarikere, Kadur and Arsikere Taluks were geologically surveyed and a considerable portion of the gneissic country in Kadur and Tarikere Taluks was mapped. An area of about 25 square miles in the Chitaldrug District, containing the galena and antimony bearing rocks was surveyed and mapped in detail and a geological report embodying the chief features was prepared for publication. In co-operation with the Department of Agriculture the soil survey of the lands under the Maddur Branch of the Irwin Canal was conducted and a report was prepared, making special reference to the character, distribution and origin of the abnormal constituents of the soil such as, gravel, kankar, earth salt and soda.

Among other items of work done by the Department during the year, mention may be made of the precautionary suggestions of a technical nature given for the formation of a suitable water-tight foundation for the reservoir bund connected with the Anjanapur Dam, the investigation of the *talapariges* in the Madhugiri and Pavagada Taluks which have failed in recent years and the examination of the causes for the heavy percolation of water in the Meruvanji tank in Channagiri Taluk.

Economic Investigations.

84. The preliminary ferro-chrome experiments conducted in 1928-29 having proved fairly successful, experiments on a large scale were undertaken during the year and methods for the decarbonisation of ferro-chrome were also investigated at the Indian Institute of Science.

Finance.

85. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 65,618, while the receipts amounted to Rs. 88,917.

(xi) Mines and Explosives.

Gold Mining.

86. As in the previous year, mining operations were in progress on five blocks, *viz.*, Mysore, Champion Reef, Ooregaum, Nundydroog and Balaghat blocks. The nominal and paid up capitals of the five gold mining companies remained the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, £1,717,000 and £1,667,737, respectively. The quantity of fine gold produced during the year (1929) was 363,741·475 ounces against 375,886·070 ounces in the previous year, showing a decrease of 12,144·595 ounces. The quantity of fine silver produced was 17,809·890 ounces against 21,082·358 ounces during 1928, showing a decrease of 3,272·468 ounces. The total value of fine gold and silver produced during the year under report (1929) amounted to £1,549,729-5-0 against £1,606,637-18-7 (revised) in the previous year, showing a decrease of £56,908-13-7. The total paid in dividends during the year was £2,70,545-9-0 against £3,07,453-7-0 in 1928, showing a decrease of £36,907-18-0. The dividend paid during the year amounted to 16·22 per cent of the paid up capital of the five dividend paying companies, the corresponding figure for 1928 being 18·44 per cent. The royalty payable to Government on gold and silver during the year was £83,954-13-5 against £87,435-4-9 (revised) in 1928, showing a decrease of £3,480-11-4. Inclusive of the previous year's balance of Rs. 3,56,474-8-0, the total demand for the year under royalty on gold was Rs. 14,91,946-14-0 as against Rs. 14,45,114-11-0 in the previous year. The collections during the year amounted to Rs. 12,27,291 against Rs. 10,88,640 in 1928, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,64,655-10-0 at the close of the year.

The total quantity of fine gold produced from the commencement of the mining operations in 1882 up to the end of the year 1929 was 16,263,019·983 ounces of the total value of £70,329,290 and the dividend paid during this period amounted to £22,122,263.

Other Important Minerals.

87. During the year under report, 50,017 tons of iron ore and 2,205 tons of lime stone were mined and 43,009 tons of the former and 1,739 tons of the latter were utilised by the Mysore Iron Works. The following statement gives the output

and other particulars regarding other important minerals worked in the State during the year:—

Name of the mineral	Number of mining leases or prospecting leases current	Output	Quantity removed from block	Royalty payable
		Tons	Tons	Rs.
Manganese	9 M.L. and 10 P.L.	44,150	32,290	11,768
Chromite	10 M.L.	27,048	17,204	16,097
Magnesite	4 M.L.	1,276	...	1,760 (Dead rent)
Kaolin	3 M.L. and 3 P.L.	3,273	3,273	2,628
	1 P.L.	8	...	8
Soap-stone	3 Collecting licenses	106	106	150

Mining Revenue.

88. The total demand under mining revenue other than royalty on gold, for the year 1929-30 was Rs. 89,790-13-9 and the collections amounted to Rs. 88,917-3-3, leaving a balance of Rs. 873-10-6.

Mining Labour.

89. The number of persons employed in the mining industry in 1929 was 20,534 as against 20,961 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 427. Of this number, 18,454 were employed in gold mining, 701 on manganese, 863 on chromium, 225 on iron ore, 135 on lime stone, 99 on magnesite, 40 on kaolin, 11 on soap-stone and 6 on copper. Of the 18,454 persons employed in gold mining, 330 were Europeans, 379 Anglo-Indians and 17,745 Indians. The number of persons employed below ground was 9,767 and that on surface work was 8,687. Of the latter, 1,275 were women and 527 children under 12 years of age. The working hours, underground and on surface, remained the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, eight hours for under-ground work and ten hours of surface work, with an interval of one hour for mid-day meal. The average wages paid per month to European and Indian employees amounted to £45·71and Rs. 30·07 respectively during 1929 as against £43·80 and Rs. 29·49 respectively during the preceding year.

90. An unprecedented strike lasting for three weeks took place in April 1930 among the labourers employed in the mines on the Kolar Gold Field. The strike was preceded by, and was probably the result of, an agitation for abolishing the Labour Registry Office where the impressions of all the fingers and other identification marks, length of service, and other particulars were being duly recorded and where the labourers were subjected to thorough medical examination to prove their fitness or otherwise for mining work. On the 7th April 1930, about 16,000 employees belonging to all the five mines struck work and held meetings of protest which sometimes took a disorderly turn. On two occasions, the crowds became so uncontrollable that the Police had to open fire to disperse them. Extra Police and Military had to be requisitioned from Bangalore and the area was systematically patrolled. The state of affairs continued like this till the 27th April 1930 when the Dewan visited the Fields. The Dewan met the mining authorities and as a result of the discussions which ensued, Messrs. John Taylor & Sons' Committee announced their decision to abolish the system of obtaining the signature or thumb impression of their employees and to do away with the employment office. This decision was notified to the labourers and gave them the utmost satisfaction. The strike was immediately called off, and almost all the workmen resumed work on the morning of the 28th April.

After the conclusion of the strike, a special officer was appointed by Government to enquire into the labour conditions with a view to see if it is not possible to provide further amenities for the workmen on the Fields.

Accidents.

91. The number of accidents reported for the year was 234 against 194 in the previous year (1928). Of these, 49 were fatal, 181 serious, 1 was trivial and 3 were non-mining. The total number of fatal and serious accidents was 230, giving a ratio of 11·20 per 1,000 persons employed, the corresponding figure for the year

1928 being 8·87. Of the total number of accidents reported, enquiries were instituted in 226 cases and results recorded. Nineteen or 8·26 per cent (against 13 or 6·99 per cent in the previous year) were due to negligence, 18 or 7·83 per cent (against 16 or 8·60 per cent in the previous year) were due to recklessness and 193 or 83·91 per cent (against 157 or 84·41 per cent in the previous year) were classed as unavoidable. In the 49 fatal accidents, 73 persons were either killed or died from the result of injuries received, giving a mortality of 3·55 per 1,000 persons employed as against 2·05 per 1,000 employed in the previous year 1928. There were 9 individual accidents, involving 2 or more fatalities and in these, 33 persons lost their lives. Classified according to causes, 17 accidents due to rock bursts accounted for the death of 39 persons (as against 9 accidents and 15 deaths in the previous year), 7 accidents due to explosives accounted for 9 deaths (as against 4 accidents and 4 deaths in the year 1928), 12 accidents due to falling away in shafts, winzes and stopes from various causes accounted for 12 deaths (as against 11 accidents and 11 deaths in the preceding year), and the remaining accidents were due to other causes. In addition to the above, 10 non-casualty accidents were reported under the Mining Rules.

There were 66 prosecutions during the year in respect of theft and illegal possession of mining materials, involving 79 persons, of whom 59 were convicted and 27 prosecutions (as against 17 in the preceding year) were launched for breach of the Mining Regulation. Six persons were prosecuted in connection with the accidents during the year and all of them were convicted.

Explosives.

92. During the year under report, 9 licenses (as against 8 in 1928) were granted by Government for the possession of specified explosives in, and sale from, a magazine, and the District Magistrates issued 785 licenses (as against 796 in 1928) for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives, making in all 794 licenses as against 804 during 1928. All the main and subsidiary magazines included in the licenses granted by Government for the possession of specified explosives in bulk, both on the Kolar Gold Fields and outside, and all the daily supply magazines at important shaft-heads were inspected in detail during the year by the officers of the Department and the lightning conductors attached to them were tested. The magazines were in good order and their upkeep and supervision well attended to. The physical condition of all explosives in the different magazines was found to be good.

The total number of inspections of explosives premises carried out during the year by the Magisterial and Police Officers was 512 compared with 381 in the previous year, showing an increase of 131 inspections.

In all, there were reported during the year 62 accidents due to explosives involving the death of 21 persons and serious injuries to 70 others; the corresponding figures during 1928 were 47, 11 and 53, respectively. Of the 62 accidents, 12 occurred on the Kolar Gold Fields resulting in 9 fatalities and serious injuries to 12 persons. Drilling into or intersecting sockets were the causes of accidents in mines; necessary action was taken against the person or persons responsible in each case.

The Inspector of Mines was deputed to South Africa for a period of about six months in connection with the third session of the Empire Mining and Metallurgical Congress held in March 1930. Besides attending the Congress, the Inspector made a special study of the modern mining practice and of the law and system of mines inspection obtaining in Transvaal Mines, the terms and conditions governing the grant of leases for mining gold and other metals and a study of occupational diseases incidental to gold mining in South Africa.

(xii) Public Works.

Grant and outlay.

93. The final grant for the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 66,17,314 against which an outlay of Rs. 63,88,626 was incurred. In addition to this, an outlay of Rs. 3,88,278 was incurred from contributions and other sources, bringing the total expenditure of the department to Rs. 67,76,902. The aggregate modified grant under State Funds was Rs. 40,96,775 against which there was an outlay of Rs. 36,46,098. The grant under Irrigation Cess Fund was Rs. 3.95,425 and the

recorded outlay against it amounted to Rs. 4,12,124. The grant under District Funds was Rs. 6,98,147, the expenditure incurred being Rs. 9,14,172.

State Funds. Irrigation works charged to Revenue.

94. The expenditure on irrigation works charged to revenue amounted to Rs. 9,19,987, comprising Rs. 6,18,653 on tanks, Rs. 1,37,821 on channels and Rs. 1,63,513 on Minor Tank Restoration Scheme. Important works in progress during the year were :—

Tanks.

(1) Constructing a new tank at Nidasale, Kunigal Taluk.—The river bed portion where work was concentrated was brought up above flood level of the river and a flood escape was provided. The outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 37,702.

(2) Constructing a new tank at Thumbadi, Kortagere Sub-Taluk.—A flood gap was provided and some work was done in the river bed portion. The year's outlay was Rs. 34,618.

(3) Constructing Dalvoy tank, Chiknaikanhalli Taluk.—The work was started in December 1929 and the river bed portion was brought up to the bed level. The year's outlay was Rs. 16,191.

(4) Constructing a new tank across the Vadli stream near Hairige in the Hunsur Taluk.—The work progressed well and water was let into the channel for irrigation purposes for the first time since 1903.

(5) Restoring Anchechitnahalli tank in Nagamangala Taluk.—The two sluices on the body wall of the waste weir were completed. The year's outlay was Rs. 13,687.

(6) Restoring Hiduva tank, Nagamangala Taluk.—Raising the breach filling, masonry works to the sluices, construction of the central waste weir and earth work to bund with revetment were the chief items of work done. The year's outlay was Rs. 24,078.

(7) Constructing a new tank across Vrishabhavathi near Kamasamudram in Bowringpet Taluk.—The bund was raised, a flood gap was provided and the bed of the river filled in. The year's outlay was Rs. 35,537.

(8) Strengthening the bund of the Somambudhi Agrahar tank.—The earth work was nearly finished, the year's outlay being Rs. 10,278.

(9) Constructing a new tank at Bidadi.—Earth work to bund and revetment progressed to some extent. The year's outlay was Rs. 22,161.

(10) Constructing a new tank across the Maralwadi stream in the Kankanhalli Taluk.—Earth work and revetment to the main bund were in progress. The year's outlay was Rs. 28,693.

(11) Constructing a reservoir across the Kumudvathi river near Anjanapur in Shikarpur Taluk.—The outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 1,04,633.

Channels.—

(1) Constructing a masonry anicut across the Bhrugu river near Halasur in the Mysore District.—Works connected with the opening out of a right bank channel were mostly completed. The year's outlay was Rs. 14,498.

(2) Constructing an anicut across the Bhadra at Gopala, Shimoga District.—The right bank channel to the full length of 40 miles and 21 miles of branch channels were completed. Water was let into the channel for the full length for irrigation purposes during the year. The outlay incurred was Rs. 67,595.

(3) Opening out of the left bank channel from new Kudlur anicut in the Belur Taluk.—The year's outlay was Rs. 10,833.

Channel conservancy.

95. The entire length of the river channels, outside the scope of the Krishnarajasagara Works, maintained during the year, was 460½ miles comprising 215¾ miles in Hassan, 204¾ in Mysore and 40 at Bhadravathi. In the case of these channels, the distribution of water during the irrigation season was as usual carried out under the direction of the Revenue Department.

Civil Works.—Buildings.

96. The expenditure on original works amounted to Rs. 6,95,595. The important works in progress were :—

(1) Constructing a Maternity Hospital at Tiptur.—The main building and the compound wall were completed. The year's outlay was Rs. 19,578.

(2) Constructing a Combined Dispensary with wards at Tarikere.—The work was completed and the building handed over to the Medical Department in December 1929. The year's outlay was Rs. 9,846, the total outlay incurred being Rs. 22,770.

(3) Constructing a General Hospital at Chikmagalur.—Two ward blocks of 12 beds each were completed and good progress was secured on the out-patient dispensary and the administrative block. The year's outlay was Rs. 27,851.

(4) Constructing the Sri Chamarajendra Hospital at Hassan.—The out-patient block, two wards and the administrative block showed good progress. The year's outlay was Rs. 15,540.

(5) Constructing an out-patient dispensary at the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore.—Th building was completed and handed over to the Medical Department on the 3rd Jul 1930. The year's outlay was Rs. 5,387, the total outlay incurred being Rs. 52,422.

(6) Constructing a building for the Ayurvedic College at Mysore.—The ground floor wa completed and the building handed over to the Principal of the College on the 3r March 1930. The year's outlay was Rs. 23,560, the total outlay incurred beir Rs. 53,560.

(7) Constructing Lalitha Mahal at Mysore.—The lift room and the gate lodge were complete and the necessary furniture and equipment were provided. The year's outlay wa Rs. 1,71,000.

(8) Extending the Hotel Metropole at Mysore.—The work was completed and the buildir handed over to the present lessee on 1st January 1930 from which date a rent o Rs. 600 per mensem is being recovered. The year's outlay was Rs. 6,860, the tot outlay incurred being Rs. 40,123.

(9) Constructing an additional block to the Laboratory of the Agricultural Office, Bangalore.- The work was completed, the year's outlay being Rs. 9,487.

(10) Constructing a building for the Serum Institute, Bangalore.—The work was started durir the year, the outlay incurred being Rs. 25,449.

(11) Constructing quarters for officials in the Malnad.—The construction of 10 quarters a Tirthahalli was completed and the quarters handed over for occupation. At Saklespu two blocks were completed and at Sagar, the construction of 10 quarters made goo progress. The year's outlay was Rs. 15,851.

Under repairs an expenditure of Rs. 1,76,568 was incurred during the yea All Government buildings were kept up in a fair state of repairs.

Communications.

97. The expenditure on original works under this head amounted t Rs. 1,47,753, of which a sum of Rs. 65,891 was incurred on roads, Rs. 17,896 o travellers' bungalows and Rs. 63,966 on bridges and boats. The important work undertaken were (*a*) constructing a bridge across the Cauvery river at T.-Narsipu (Rs. 50,000), and (*b*) improvising and extending Talaguppa-Arlagode Road (Rs. 5,383) The expenditure on repairs under the head "Communications" was Rs. 9,25,103 of which, a sum of Rs. 8,70,944 was incurred on the annual maintenance an special repairs of State Fund roads, Rs. 39,887 on repairs to travellers' bungalow and Rs. 9,393 on boats and bridges. A total length of 2,199 miles of State Fun roads was maintained, of which 2,000½ miles were metalled. The average cost o maintenance including special grants was Rs. 416 per mile.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

98. The outlay under this head amounted to Rs. 49,502, of which, Rs. 43,15 was spent on water-supply and Rs. 6,348 on miscellaneous items. A sum o Rs 37,634 was spent on improving water-supply to the Railway Workshop an Rs. 5,815 in effecting improvements to water-supply to Mysore. The expenditur on repairs under this head amounted to Rs. 58,933 which was incurred on th maintenance of the Vani Vilas Water Works and emergent water-supply t Bangalore.

District Funds.

99. As stated in paragraph 93 the expenditure under "District Funds" amounted to Rs. 9,14,172. An outlay of Rs. 10,364 was incurred on the openin of a road from Chitaldrug to Nayakanhatti *via* Turuvanur, Rs. 5,239 on improvin the Salgame-Halebid Road and Rs. 21,096 on constructing the Silver Jubile Building at Chikmagalur. The expenditure under "Repairs," both on the annua maintenance and special repairs of District Fund roads, was Rs. 6,91,346. A tota length of 3,366 miles of District Fund roads was maintained during the year, o which, 1,754 miles were metalled. The average cost of maintenance was Rs. 20 per mile. Under "Miscellaneous Public Improvements" an outlay of Rs. 2,12,71 was incurred, the major portion of the expenditure being on water supplies t Bangalore and Mysore.

Other Funds.

100. A large number of works was taken up during the year under the hea "Irrigation Cess Fund," the year's expenditure being Rs. 4,12,124 as mentioned in paragraph 93. The channels under the Vani Vilas Sagara were maintained in fair condition. The monsoon of 1929-30 being moderately good, continuous supply of water was given from July to December 1929 for paddy crops and intermitten supply during summer from January to June 1930.

Under the "Mysore University Fund" an expenditure of Rs. 1,48,95 was incurred. The principal works were, constructing the Medical College a Mysore, the year's outlay being Rs. 1,13,865, and the construction of th Intermediate College at Mysore, the year's outlay being Rs. 7,262.

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Under "Educational Buildings" an outlay of Rs. 2,17,390 was incurred. The important works in progress were :—

(1) Construction of an additional block to the High School at Kolar at a cost of Rs. 10,681.

(2) Construction of the High School at Nanjangud. which was completed and handed over to he Department, and

(3) Co nstructing a building for the Defectives in Mysore at an outlay of Rs. 11,970, the out-houses of which were completed and handed over to the authorities of the Institute in December 1929.

Under "Military Works" an outlay of Rs. 86,523 was incurred on accommodation of troops. The important works in progress were constructing additional stalls for the Mysore Horse at Waddarpalya at a cost of Rs. 11,510 and constructing Barr Lines at Shimoga at a cost of Rs. 6,710.

Contribution Works.

101. The works classified under this head are those carried out by the department from Muzrai and Municipal funds or from other sources such as grants from the Imperial Government and contributions from private parties. The year's expenditure in respect of these contribution works amounted to Rs. 3,79,383, comprising Rs. 11,634 under "Irrigation," Rs. 2,44,770 under "Civil Buildings," Rs. 12,000 under "Communications," and Rs. 1,10,779 under "Miscellaneous Public Improvements". The bulk of the expenditure under miscellaneous public improvements relates to water-supply works carried out from Municipal Funds or from other sources. The important works were :—

(1) Hunsur Water Supply.—The service mains were completed and the engine house and service reservoir were in progress. The year's outlay was Rs. 41,624.

(2) Improving water-supply to Kolar Town.—The year's outlay was Rs. 28,021. About half the length of the main out of a total of 8,600 feet was laid with iron pipes.

3 Mudgere Water Works.—An outlay of Rs. 3,483 was incurred which represents the final payment made to the contractor.

Tanks.

102. The outlay incurred under Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme was Rs. 1,63,513. There was good progress and 102 works were completed out of 367 on hand. The number of tanks brought to standard up to the end of the year under report was 1,753 major tanks and 3,210 minor tanks.

Water Supply, Bangalore.

103. The total outlay on the Chamarajendra Water Works, Bangalore City, amounted to Rs. 3,00,765, of which Rs. 550 was charged to the Bangalore District Board, Rs. 438 to the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, Rs. 240 to the Medical Department, Rs. 1,07,200 to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and Rs. 46,722 to recoveries on account of consumption of excess water, sale of water and meter hire. The net balance charged to the Bangalore City Municipality was thus Rs. 1,45,615. The quantity of water received at the Combined Jewell Filters was 1,286 million gallons and the consumption during the year amounted to 1,280 million gallons, of which 627 million gallons were supplied to the Bangalore City, 590 to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and the balance of 63 million gallons represented the quantity allowed for washing filters. The consumption of water in the city works up to 15 gallons per head per day against 14·5 gallons during 1928-29. The Sir Visvesvaraya Committee constituted for suggesting measures for the permanent improvement of water-supply to Bangalore recommended that a reservoir be constructed across the Arkavathi River at Thippegondanahalli near the twentieth mile of the Bangalore-Magadi Road. The scheme estimated to cost Rs. 50·33 lakhs was sanctioned during the year and a separate division called the New Bangalore Water Works Division was formed for undertaking the work. Preliminary works connected with the excavation for the foundation of the Dam were immediately started and an outlay of Rs. 2,59,889 was incurred out of the final grant of Rs. 3·5 lakhs made for the purpose.

Water Supply, Mysore.

104. The expenditure on the maintenance of the Vani Vilas Water Works at Mysore, was Rs. 1,41,951 of which a sum of Rs. 47,090 was met from State Funds and the balance of Rs. 94,181 was contributed by the Mysore City Municipality, and Rs. 680 recovered from private bodies. A quantity of 899·5 million gallons of water was pumped from Belagola, which works out to 29 gallons per head per day as against 28·66 gallons during 1928-29.

Water Supply, Kolar Gold Fields.

105. The maintenance of the Water Works in the Kolar Gold Fields area cost Rs. 92,378. The quantity of water pumped during the year was 397 million gallons of which 354·5 million gallons were consumed by the mining companies, 28 by

Robertsonpet and the remaining 14·5 million gallons by others. A sum of Rs. 2,02,755 was recovered from the mining companies against a budgetted revenue of Rs 2,11,000. The amount paid by other consumers was Rs. 24,657, thus bringing the total realisations to Rs. 2,27,412.

Establishment, Tools and Plant.

106. The total charges under establishment amounted to Rs. 10,78,321. The proportion which the establishment charges bear to the total expenditure on works and repairs under all funds, was 19·15 per cent as against 18·32 per cent in the previous year. There was an expenditure of Rs. 75,027 under "Tools and Plant."

Inspections.

107. The Chief Engineer travelled over 4,943 miles of road and visited 85 places, inspecting works situated at and in the vicinity. The work of inspection done by the Superintending Engineers, Executive Engineers and other subordinate officers of the department was also satisfactory.

Schemes under consideration.

108. The big projects under consideration related to the construction of—

(1) a new tank at Hirekolalu for augmenting the drinking water-supply for Chikmagalur Town,
(2) a new tank across Suvarnamukhi River near Kariyala,
(3) a reservoir across the Simsha River at Markonhalli, Kunigal Taluk; and
(4) a bridge across the Thunga River near Tirthahalli.

The department had also under consideration a project amounting to Rs. 9,48,751 in connection with the Ambligola reservoir.

General.

109. Orders were passed during the year empowering P. W. Sub-Division Officers to sanction payment of work bills to the extent of Rs. 300 and increasing the staff intended for the preservation of the renowned ancient temples of Sri Hoisaleswaraswamy at Halebid in Belur Taluk. Special sub-divisions were constituted for the efficient supervision of the following large works:—

(*a*) New tank at Kamasamudram.
(*b*) New tank across Maralavadi Stream.
(*c*) Bridge work at Akkihebbal.
(*d*) Dalavoy Tank.

Krishnarajasagara and Allied Works.

General.

110. A Circle of Superintendents was formed for the Krishnarajasagara Works with headquarters at Mysore. One of the Executive Divisions at French-Rocks was abolished in March 1930 and amalgamated with Dam Construction and No. I Irwin Canal Division.

111. A conference between the Chief Engineers of Mysore and Madras was arranged for considering among other matters the following important questions in regard to the Cauvery Arbitration:—

(*a*) Gauging of the intermediate catchment between the standard gauging stations on the various rivers fixed in the Agreement and the Dam.

(*b*) Methods of ascertaining the co-efficients to be applied to the sluices and verifications of their discharges; and

(*c*) Determining the area for which compensation water has to be passed.

An understanding was reached on all these points.

Krishnarajasagara and Dam Works.

112. The Krishnarajasagara Committee was reconstituted during the year with the Revenue Commissioner and the Director of Agriculture as additional members and with the Superintending Engineer, Krishnarajasagara Circle, as member and Secretary to the Committee. Sanction was accorded to the Committee's recommendation for continuing soil surveys over an extent of 90,000 acres. The soil surveys so far carried out indicate that the extent of lands suitable for sugar-cane cultivation is about 50 to 60 per cent of the total area that will become irrigable. With a view to develop orchard cultivation along the Irwin Canal an estimate for Rs. 8,000 was sanctioned for starting an experimental orchard on a plot of land 8 acres in extent.

113. The outlay on the Krishnarajasagara Dam Works amounted to Rs. 6,81,729 which brings the total outlay up to the end of the year 1929-30 to Rs. 2,24,26,309. An estimate amounting to Rs. 17·76 lakhs for the installation of flood and automatic gates in the waste weir of the Dam was sanctioned and the work of supplying

the gates has been entrusted to the Mysore Iron Works. During the year under report, 732 acres of dry land and 235 acres of wet and garden lands were declared for acquisition above R. L. 106 of the Reservoir in addition to 86 acres of lands for miscellaneous purposes. Of the 2,679 acres of land to be acquired by submersion, an extent of 1,312 acres was acquired, land exchange being awarded to the extent of 527 acres and cash compensation paid up to Rs. 1,48,109. In view of the difficulties experienced in continuing the scheme of awarding lands in exchange to the expropriated ryots under the Krishnarajasagara, a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 10·59 lakhs was sanctioned for settling compensation generally on the basis of cash for the remaining land up to the full storage level. An outlay of Rs. 53,956 was incurred in connection with Yedatore New Town, including the expenditure on compensation for the buildings acquired.

Irwin Canal Project.

114. The year's outlay on the canal works was Rs. 33,37,854. The first four miles of the Canal were completed and are being tested by allowing water in that length and the works in the remaining lengths of the first section of the canal are making rapid progress. An outlay of Rs. 10,47,521 was incurred on the second or the tunnel section of the canal. The works in this section consisted of (*a*) excavation of approaches and draft-cuts, and (*b*) boring of tunnel with masonry line and other items connected with general excavation. The tunnel has been bored through for a length of 8,500 feet nearly and only about 500 feet remained to be done. The outlay incurred on the third section of the canal (where irrigation actually begins) was Rs. 3,95,638. The construction of two large banks at Hullenahalli and Tibbenahalli valley made steady progress. Almost all the buildings sanctioned at and about Mandya were completed, the total outlay incurred being Rs. 1,18,584. The charges under establishment on canal works amounted to Rs. 3,96,927, representing a percentage of 11 on the total expenditure.

Irrigation Cess Fund and other Works.

115. An expenditure of Rs. 79,790 was incurred on the maintenance and special repairs of the river channels in the Cauvery Valley. The works taken up under special repairs included (*a*) reconstructing the relieving weir in the 19th mile of the Ramasamudram channel, (*b*) effecting repairs to the breaches in the super-passage at the 24th mile of the Mandagere channel, (*c*) building a masonry wall behind the weak portion of the Ramasamudram Anicut, and (*d*) repairing sluices in the Mallur Branch of the Hullahalli channel. An outlay of Rs. 1,630 was incurred on works for which contributions have been deposited by private parties and other departments.

Miscellaneous

116. The increase in irrigation during the year under the Chamaraj channel and the Mandagere and Hemagiri extensions was nearly 297 acres. Under other existing channels, extensions have been completed for irrigating nearly 1,700 acres. The highest flood recorded in the Cauvery was 117 feet, *i.e.*, 11 feet over the new waste weir.

The practice of giving hot weather supply in the case of the existing channels below the Reservoir for non-mamool areas was ordered to be discontinued during the year under report.

(xiii) Electrical Department.

Capital Works

117. The net capital outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 10,10,003, bringing the grand total to Rs. 2,55,56,127 up to the end of the year under report. This includes a sum of Rs. 1,47,559 spent during the year under the head "Installing Automatic Telephones." The following were some of the important capital works in progress :—

(*a*) *VII Installation Works.*—

All the important works at Sivasamudram, Kolar and Kankanhalli were completed and the works at Bangalore and Mysore were in progress. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,63,369, the total outlay up to the end of 1929-30 being Rs. 39,43,908.

(*b*) *Power Supply to Mettur.*—

There was an expenditure of Rs. 5,530 incurred on certain minor works carried out for the Mettur Transmission Line.

(*c*) *Power Supply to Hulikere.*—

An expenditure of Rs. 2,613 was incurred for running power line to Thibbanhalli along Irwin Canal for giving service to the place.

(*d*) *Power Supply to Thippegondanhalli Water Supply Works.*—

Work was started in the latter part of the year and a sum of Rs. 8,892 was spent on account of carting some poles and cables to the work spots on the Transmission Line route.

(*e*) *Power Supply to Bowringpet.*—

An expenditure of Rs. 3,837 was incurred and additional blocks of operators' and cooly quarters and office and stores, were completed.

(*f*) *Electrification of Malvalli Town.*—

There was an expenditure of Rs. 39,891. All the works were completed and service was given to the town on 1st April 1930.

(*g*) *Electrification of Kolar Town.*—

All the important works were completed and service was given to the town on 31st October 1929. His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to perform the opening ceremony. The charges incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 25.052.

(*h*) *Electrification of Tumkur Town.*—

The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 1,42,774. Power service was given to the town on 12th December 1929.

(*i*) *Electrification of Mandya Town.*—

Work was started in April 1930 and had not been completed at the close of the year.

118. The outlay incurred during the year on extension of power and lighting and street lighting was Rs. 2,57,664, of which a sum of Rs. 1,35,320 was in respect of Bangalore Power and Lighting. Important works in progress were :—

	Rs.
(1) Running Power Line to the Pumping Installations in Hoskote Taluk ...	13,084
(2) Installing compound lights in the New Guests' Mansion at Mysore ..	11,235
(3) Running Power Line to Oorghalli	10,078

119. A large number of works was carried out during the year on behalf of Government Departments, the Palace, Municipal and private bodies, the total expenditure incurred being Rs. 1,60,779 under " Contribution and other departmental works." The following were some of the works done :—

	Rs.
(1) Electric works at New Guests' Mansion at Mysore ...	27,518
(2) Installing 27 five-light clusters in front of the Palace court-yard ...	13,670
(3) Installing Pumping sets for consumers in Bangalore ...	12,053

Power.

120. The power generated during the year was 165,637,470 kilowat hours and the gross earnings were Rs. 47,45,178. The cost of generating the power was 1·207 pies per kilowat hour. There were in service at the end of the year 880 power installations, 13,625 house connections and 129 irrigation pumping installations. The number of street lights in service was 8,177, showing an increase of 894 lights or 12·28 per cent over the number of lights at the end of 1928-29. Rebates granted to the Mining Companies under the agreement with them amounted to £ 43,575 or 12·88 per cent of the total mining revenue, the corresponding figures for the previous year being £ 32,361 and 9·94 per cent. The heavy rebate during the year was due to the general strike of the mining employees and consequent shut down of the plant for some weeks.

Stores.

121. Purchases of the total value of Rs. 10,80,828 were made during the year (as against stores worth Rs. 17,24,958 bought in 1928-29), of which Rs. 6,71,500 were on foreign orders and Rs. 4,09,328 were on local orders. The issues during the year amounted to Rs. 18,25,148 and the balance of stock at the end of the year was valued at Rs. 20,14,627. The Stores Management Committee held five meetings during the year and prepared final lists of unserviceable and obsolete and of surplus stores in the department as on 1st January 1928. A consolidated statement of materials to be written off, amounting to Rs. 1,44,016, has since been sent up to Government.

Workshops.

122. Works of a total value of Rs. 35,461 were executed in the workshops at Mysore and Sivasamudram under the control of Department. The Bangalore Power and Lighting Section got all its petty works done by the Central Industrial

Workshop at a cost of Rs. 29,432, the necessary materials being supplied by the Department. The other sections are having small repair workshops to do petty works for station maintenance.

Interruptions and accidents.

123. There were 380 interruptions during the year lasting for 76 hours and 52 minutes against 212 interruptions lasting for 89 hours and 24 minutes in 1928-29. Out of this, 26 interruptions for 62 hours and 58 minutes were by previous arrangements and 354 interruptions for 13 hours and 54 minutes were due to troubles. The number of interruptions in Mysore being heavy, orders were passed during the year for remodelling the Mysore Transmission Line which, when carried out, will reduce the large number of interruptions. The number of fatal accidents was 5, comprising two at Bangalore, two at Mysore and one at Channapatna. Two of the accidents related to the departmental men who were working on the line and the rest to private persons.

Finance.

124. The gross receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 47,45,177 as against Rs. 43,44,651 in 1928-29, resulting in an increase of Rs. 4,00,526 over the previous year. This increase was mainly due to power supply to Mettur and Hulikere Works, extension of power to rural towns and the normal increase on account of extensions of Power and Lighting in Bangalore and Mysore Cities. The actual working expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 10,40,966, exclusive of suspense and contribution to provident and depreciation funds, as against Rs. 9,95,257 in the preceding year. The net revenue for the year after setting apart Rs. 465,721 as contribution to the depreciation fund amounted to Rs. 32,40,101 resulting in a return of 12·75 per cent on the total capital of Rs. 2,54,15,273 (excluding the capital expenditure on the Reservoir at the end of June 1930) as against 11·65 per cent on the total capital on the last day of June 1929. The cost of power per B.T.U. was 0·101 of an anna or 1·207 of a pie as against 0·099 of an anna or 1·188 of a pie in the preceding year.

General.

125. The work of installing automatic telephones at Bangalore and Mysore was completed and service was opened to the public in April 1930. The question of extending the system is under the consideration of Government. Sanction was accorded to estimates for the electrification of Anekal, French-Rocks, Dodballapur and Krishnarajapuram, while estimates for extension of power to Hunsur, Hole-Narsipur, Shimoga and other places were under consideration. There was an increase in demand for power for pump irrigation, the number of pumping installations in service at the end of the year being 129 as against 107 at the end of 1928-29. Mr. S. G. Forbes was on special duty in connection with the Cauvery Arbitration work up to the 6th July 1929 and he was permitted to retire from the State service from 1st July 1930.

(xiv) Railways.

Open Lines worked both b the M.S.M. Ry Co., and the State.

126. The length of the Mysore State Lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 271·48 miles, of which 9·88 miles were of Broad Gauge and 261·60 miles of Metre Gauge.

The length of lines worked by the State increased from 425·64 in 1928-29 to 443·14 miles in the year under report, due to the opening of the portion of the line between Shimoga Town and Ragihosahalli (17·50 miles) on the Shimoga-Arasalu Railway section.

The total net addition to the capital outlay on the lines worked by both the Company and the State and under construction was Rs. 19,47,047 during the year under report, bringing the total investment on Railways to Rs. 5,67,82,768 at the end of 30th June 1930. The amount spent on construction works alone during 1929-30 was Rs. 5·35 lakhs. The outlay on Open Lines amounted to Rs. 14·06 lakhs during the year under report.

The total revenue derived from the Railways during the year was Rs. 86·02 lakhs or Rs. 2·25 lakhs less than in the previous year. The net receipts from Railways fell from Rs. 23·61 lakhs in 1928-29 to Rs. 20·93 lakhs in 1929-30. The net return on capital invested on which interest was not guaranteed by the State was 5·6 per cent during the year.

Lines worked by the Company.

127. The gross earnings during the year amounted to Rs.47·54 lakhs as against Rs. 49·82 lakhs in the previous year, while the expenses showed an increase of Rs. 77,000 from Rs. 25,30,000 in 1928-29 to Rs. 26,07,000 in 1929-30, which increased the percentage of working expenses on gross earnings from 50·78 to 54·84. After payment of guaranteed interest on the sterling loan and the surplus profits payable to the Company, the net receipts from the lines worked by the Company amounted to Rs. 14·03 lakhs as against Rs. 16·95 lakhs in the previous year.

Lines worked by the State.

128. The gross earnings of the lines worked by the State increased from Rs. 38·45 lakhs in 1928-29 to Rs. 38·48 lakhs in the year under report. The percentage of ordinary expenses to gross earnings was 61·64 during the year under report as against 60·12 per cent in 1928-29. The slight rise in the percentage of expenses was due to increased cost of maintenance and operation of the new line, a distance of 17·50 miles, which was opened for traffic in the beginning of April 1930.

The slight increase in working expenses and its percentage was due to additional train services introduced during the year, which resulted in increased train mileage and due to the anticipated budget revenue not having been realised on account of general trade depression, disturbed political conditions of the country and strikes in Northern India.

The net cash receipt that accrued to Government from the lines worked by the State during the year amounted to Rs. 6·90 lakhs as against Rs. 6·66 lakhs in the previous year, after transfer to the Depreciation Fund of a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs and payment of guaranteed interest to the Kolar District Board and the Bangalore-Chickballapur Light Railway Company and the surplus profits payable to them amounting to Rs. 79,000 from the total net revenue.

129. On the lines worked by both the Company and the State the fall in the number of passengers that travelled during the year is stated to be 1,34,173. The fall is attributed chiefly to motor bus competition and in detailing the reasons adduced by the President of the current year's session of the Indian Railway Conference Association meeting, the Agent recommends early co-ordination of Rail and Motor services.

Stores.

130. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 5,49,135, and Stores to the extent of Rs. 19,12,076 were purchased, while the issues and sales amounted to Rs. 19,16,971 leaving a balance of Rs. 5,44,240 at the end of the year. There was thus a large reduction in the Stores balance during the year.

Accidents.

131. There was only one serious accident on Tramways that caused grievous injury to persons and damages to property resulting in fatality of 9. Of these, two were dead bodies found on line presumed to have been run over; one was a dumb cow-herd boy and the other six died by the collision of Goods Train and the fuel train of Iron Works.

The number of persons that were injured due to either falling off or jumping out of trains, etc., was 9. The number of Engine failures during the year was 57 against 35 in the previous year and the cattle accidents during the year were reduced from 98 in 1928-29 to 81.

General.

132. Among the facilities provided for the public are :—

(1) The introduction of a through Train service between Mysore and Secunderabad from 1st March 1930, by cancelling the through running of trains between Mysore and Hubli *via* Guntakal and Mysore and Poona *via* Bangalore City.

(2) Introduction of additional mixed train service on Mysore-Arsikere Railway from 15th May 1930.

(3) Enhancement of the free allowance of passenger's luggage for Second, Inter and Third classes as has been on other Indian Railways.

(4) Conversion of the Flag Station at Mysore South on the Mysore-Chamarajanagar Section into a Block Station and opening of the same for through booking of parcels and luggage and goods traffic from 1st April 1930.

Among the more important items of work completed during the year on Open Lines are :—

(1) The Station buildings at Mysore South, Nanjangud Town, Hampapura and Lalandevanaballi.

(2) The Electrification of Station Buildings and Staff Quarters at Chennapatna.

Three Probationers designated as Sub-Assistant Loco Superintendents appointed in May 1929 are being trained in the Loco Department.

The traffic surveys of French-Rocks and Nittur and Mysore-Coorg Railways were completed during the year.

133. The Mysore Railways joined the Central Publicity Bureau of the Indian State Railways Publicity Department from 1st November 1929 and when the Viceregal party visited Mysore, special Cinema pictures of Mysore and Khedda operations were taken by the Photographers of the Central Publicity Bureau. They also took photos of many important and interesting places in the Province of Mysore for publicity purposes.

(xv) Post and Telegraph Offices and Wireless.

134. Experimental Post Offices were opened in 10 villages during the year. The total number of Post Offices working at the end of the year was 550, of which 4 were Head Offices, 106 sub-offices and 440 branch offices. The system of delivery of letters by locked bags in rural areas was extended to other districts besides Tumkur, where it is working satisfactorily. The number of Telegraph Offices working in the State rose from 80 to 85 at the end of the year. The total number of licenses for the working of Broadcast Receiver Stations was 19 as compared with 27 in the year before.

CHAPTER V—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(i) Revenue and Finance.

1. The realised Revenues of the year aggregated Rs. 3,75,40,314 against Rs. 3,74,57,981 of the year 1928-29, showing an ascent by Rs. 82,333, while the expenditure chargeable to Revenue stood at Rs. 3,75,34,720 against Rs. 3,74,02,396 of the previous year.

2. The aggregate Receipts and Expenditure on account of Debt and service heads totalled Rs. 4,72,30,137 and Rs. 4,78,31,706 against Rs. 4,82,42,179 and Rs. 4,99,78,929 respectively of the previous year.

3. The closing cash balance of the year was Rs. 56,51,758 against Rs. 62,53,327 on 30th June 1929.

4. The several increases and decreases of Receipts and Expenditure were the result partly of some changes in the method of exhibition in accounts of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure and were partly occasioned by actual fall or rise in respect of the items noted in the succeeding paragraphs. The apparently heavy decrease under 8 Miscellaneous is the result of the fact that the year 1928-29 witnessed the write down of the Iron Works Capital expenditure by Rs. 89,83,160.

RECEIPTS.

5. The main items of noticeable variations under the receipts of the year 1929-30 as compared with those of the previous year are explained below :—

A. Land Revenue.—Decrease Rs. 1,78,010.

The fall is contributed by all the minor heads under this major head, particularly "Miscellaneous."

A1. Mining Royalty and Leases.—Decrease Rs. 72,092.

The fall under this head is partly under "Royalty on gold" due to the reduction in the total output of gold, and partly under "Profits on working chrome mines" due to the amount of profit adjusted in 1929-30 being less than in the year 1928-29 by Rs. 25,000.

B. Forest Revenue.—Decrease Rs. 6,21,048.

Under "Sandal Oil" there is a net reduction of about 3½ lakhs. Under "Timber and other produce removed by Government and private agency including Creosoting Plant" there is a decrease of about 3¾ lakhs, part of which is attributable to the fact that, during the year 1928-29 the gross realisations from the creosote plant have been shown in accounts under revenue and the working expenses thereof on the expenditure side, while during 1929-30 both the revenue and the working expenses relating to the plant were brought over to the receipt side itself, thus exhibiting net receipts only. The above decreases are partly set off by an increase under "Miscellaneous" which is due to the special receipt of about Rs. 1 lakh during 1929-30 by sale of elephants.

C. Excise Revenue.—Increase Rs. 66,902.

The noticeable increase under "Arrack" is due to (1) the larger receipts under shop rent, (2) the adjustment of a larger amount on account of gain on manufacture of arrack, (3) interest and depreciation on the stock and block of the Government Central Distillery amounting to Rs. 10,010 appearing during 1929-30, while no such receipts appeared in the previous year, and (4) to the refunds during 1929-30 having also been less by Rs. ·36 lakh.

D. Stamp Revenue.—Decrease Rs. 96,837.

A fall under "General stamps" set off by a slight increase under "Court fee stamps" and smaller refunds account for this decrease.

F. *Miscellaneous and other receipts.*—Decrease Rs. 76,332.

Under "Income-tax" the decrease is made up of Rs. ·77 lakh under "Super-tax" and Rs. ·60 lakh under "Recoveries from profits of Mining Companies." The fall under "Army" of Rs. ·25 lakh is occasioned by less receipts from the Hessarghatta Grass Farm and Kunigal Stud Farm and other Miscellaneous Receipts. This is set off by an increase of Rs. ·93 lakh under "Miscellaneous" which includes a special adjustment during 1929-30, of the outstanding balance under Military Provident Fund amounting to Rs. ·46 lakh.

G. *Miscellaneous.*—Increase Rs. 9,47,661.

The largest increase under this group is under "Interest on investments" which is mainly due to the fact that the interest on the securities held in the Loan Sinking Fund Investment Account on the 7 per cent loans amounting to Rs. 5·88 lakhs as also the interest realised from the Famine Insurance Fund Investments amounting to Rs. 2·91 lakhs have been appropriated to the revenue account during 1929-30. The increased realisations on account of the surplus revenue of the assigned tract and interest on Shimoga-Arasalu Railway capital explain addition to the extent of Rs. 1·29 lakhs.

Under "Communications" the increase is due to larger receipts under "Motor License Fees" and "Fees for issue of Brake Certificates." Larger amounts realised under "Amrut Mahal receipts", coupled with smaller refunds mainly account for the excess under Agriculture. The above increases are partly set off by a decrease of Rs. ·67 lakh under "Interest on Loans" which is due to the absence during 1929-30 of certain special adjustments effected in the accounts of 1928-29 on account of transfer to this head of interest on "Land Improvement and Takavi Loans" which had been merged in the annuities and credited till then under the respective Loan Accounts.

General Commercial Service.—Increase Rs. 1,10,500.

The fall under "Railways" relates to lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company. The increase under Krishnarajasagara Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works is due to improved realisations in all the sections of the Electrical Department and to a fall under Irrigation working expenses.

H. *Debt Heads.*—(Net) decrease Rs. 10,94,375.

The larger incomings under "Investment account" are due to the fact that the investments held at the end of the previous year were realised during the year. "Insurance and Provident Funds" show an increase of Rs. ·88 lakh under "Savings Bank Deposits"; there has been a large falling off of Rs. 8·33 lakhs due to heavier withdrawals. The decrease under "Reserve Funds" is partly due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 5·88 lakhs representing interest realised on the Loan Sinking Fund Investment for 7 per cent loans, accounted for under this head in the previous year has now been taken under the revenue head, IX Interest, the transactions under "Special Reserve for non-recurring expenditure" and "Railway Depreciation Fund" accounts during 1929-30 having resulted in a net worseness of Rs. 13·77 lakhs and Rs. 6·16 lakhs respectively as compared with those of the previous year. The fall in the incomings under "Deposits" is explained mainly by the fact that, during the previous year, the transactions relating to the several industrial concerns were recast and brought under the "Deposit Heads", leaving only an amount equivalent to the working capital sanctioned to each concern at the credit of the advance account of the respective concerns, while during the year 1929-30, the figures represent normal transactions.

EXPENDITURE.

6. The expenditure of the year 1929-30 under Service and Capital Heads amounted to Rs. 4,57,08,003 as against Rs. 4,64,06,905 in the previous year. The noticeable increases and decreases under the several heads as compared with the previous year are explained below:—

B. (I) *Revenue Collection charges.*—Increase Rs. 1,74,190.

The increase mainly appears under Land Revenue and Excise partly set off by decreases under Forest and Stamps. Under "Land Revenue", the increase is

partly under "charges of District Administration" and partly under " Remuneration to Shanbhogs and Patels". Purchase of Stock and Block of the Distillery during 1929-30 accounts for an increase of Rs. 1,37,589 under " Excise". The decrease under " Forest " is chiefly occasioned by the alteration in the method of exhibition of charges for the installation and maintenance of Creosote Plant referred to already. The decrease under stamps is due to smaller amounts paid on water-marked paper purchased than in the previous year.

(2) *Administration.*—Increase Rs. 5,99,105.

The increase appears chiefly under the heads " General Administration " and " Police " which is partly counter-balanced by decrease under the head " Army." The charges on account of the Visit of His Excellency the Viceroy amounting to Rs. 4,20,502 and the increased expenditure on account of works and repairs under Electric Lighting are mainly responsible for the increase under General Administration. Under " Police" the increase appears under Police force in the charges under " Travelling Allowance to Establishment." The decrease under " Army " is mainly due to absence of payment during 1929-30 on account of purchase of remounts for which, a sum of Rs. ·87 lakh was incurred during the previous year and also to less expenditure under Military Works.

(3) *Public Instruction.*—Increase Rs. 2,40,993.

The State Grant to the Mysore University during 1929-30 was Rs. 12,42,000 against Rs. 11,60,000 of the previous year. The balance of the increase is due to larger expenditure under Primary Education, Special Communities Education, Buildings, Books and Maps, Medical Inspection of Schools and also under Industrial School charges transferred from the Industries and Commerce Department.

(4) *Medical Charges.*—Increase Rs. 17,898.

The increase appears under the several institutions under " Hospitals and Dispensaries," partly set off by decrease under " Purchase of Europe Medicines and instruments."

(5) *Commercial Service.*—Increase Rs. 81,51,934.

The increase of about Rs. 2 lakhs under Railways and Tramways is the net result of an increase of about Rs. 3¼ lakhs under " Open Lines," " Lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company " and a decrease of about Rs. 1¼ lakhs under " Lines worked by Governmnet." Under "Krishnarajasagara Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works," the outlay under Irwin Canal and Hydro-Electric Works shows a decrease of about Rs. 6 lakhs and Rs. 7 lakhs respectively as compared with the outlay in the previous year, while the outlay under " Dam works " shows an increase of Rs. 5·35 lakhs resulting in a net decrease of Rs. 7·65 lakhs. Under " Industrial Works " the increase is due partly to larger outlay incurred on Sandal Oil Factories and Other Works and partly to the starting of the New Bangalore Water Supply Project during 1929-30, against which, the outlay incurred was Rs. 2·61 lakhs. Under " Iron Works " a sum of Rs. 86,96,971 was adjusted during 1928-29 to write down the capital value of the plant in the Mysore Iron Works, while, there were no such special adjustments during 1929-30. Excluding this adjustment the outlay during 1929-30 shows only a decrease of about Rs. 1 lakh. The decrease of Rs. 1·72 lakhs under Commuted value of Pensions is due to the less number of sanctions accorded.

(6) *Public Works.*—Decrease Rs. 3,26,071.

There is a large decrease under " Communications " due to the amount of contribution given to Road Fund from General Revenues during 1929-30 having been Rs. 4·43 lakhs less than in the previous year. This decrease is, to some extent, set off by increases under " Irrigation " and " Civil Works."

(7) *Pensions.*—Increase Rs. 1,45,519.

The increase appears chiefly under " Superannuation and Retired allowances " which is partly due to payment of pensions for June 1929 in the month of July 1929 as 30th June 1929 happened to be a Sunday.

(8) *Miscellaneous.*—Decrease Rs. 97,02,882.

Under " Extraordinary expenditure " a sum of Rs. 89,83,160 was adjusted during 1928-29 to write down the capital value of the plant in the Mysore Iron

Works and also to write off the unrealised value of purchases made and transactions conducted during the construction period. Omitting this adjustment which was special for 1928-29 the net decrease will be Rs. 7·20 lakhs. The excess over the average of the last five years' net revenue under "Sandal Oil" which was credited to the special reserve for non-recurring expenditure during 1928-29 was Rs. 5·13 lakhs but during the year 1929-30, only a sum of Rs. ·34 lakh was adjusted on that account to the credit of that reserve. This explains a decrease of Rs. 4·79 lakhs. The expenditure met from the reserves during 1929-30 was also more than in the previous year and this is responsible for a decrease of Rs. 6·52 lakhs. The above decreases were partly counterbalanced by increased expenditure under Agriculture, Botanical and Veterinary Departments and also on account of interest on (1) Savings Bank Current and Fixed Deposits, (2) Insurance and Provident Fund, etc., accounts, and (3) on overdraft with Banks.

(9) *Debt Heads.*—Net decrease Rs. 14,48,321.

The decrease is mainly due to the absence of any large investments during the year owing to the low cash position. The increase in the net outgoings under local and other funds is due partly to increases in the drawings by the Administrators of local funds to the extent of about Rs. 4 lakhs as compared with the previous year and partly to the withdrawal of Rs. 2·13 lakhs from the Road Fund Account during 1929-30, while there was a net credit to the Fund of Rs. 2·13 lakhs during 1928-29. The decrease in the outgoings under "Advances" is mainly due to special adjustments effected during 1928-29 as a result of the change of classification in accounting the transactions of the several Industrial concerns alluded to on the receipt side.

(10) The cash balance at the close of the year, namely Rs. 56,51,758 consisted of a balance of Rs. 41,91,614 held in State Treasuries, Rs. 21,08,547 held in Banks in India and Rs. 6,48,403 being the equivalent of £48,630-4-7 at 1 sh. 6 d. per rupee with Messrs. Coutts & Co.

The total face value of securities of different kinds (excluding fixed deposits) held at the close of the year aggregated Rs. 334·47 lakhs indicating an addition of Rs. 3·80 lakhs to the balance at the close of the preceding year.

(ii) Excise.

Country spirits

7. The quantity of country spirits manufactured was 366,526 gallons as against 353,517 gallons in the previous year and that issued for consumption 292,924 gallons within the State and 65,773 gallons to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

A quantity of 276,298 gallons of molasses arrack was transported to the several bonded depots as against 275,161 gallons in 1928-29. The quantity available for issue was 288,054 gallons, of which 274,061 gallons were issued to shop-keepers on payment of duty and price and a quantity of 2,295 gallons was booked as wastage, leaving 11,696 gallons at the close of the year.

8. The number of shops licensed for the sale of arrack fell from 562 in 1928-29 to 559 during the year under report and the consumption of molasses arrack showed a slight fall from 275,583 to 272,552 gallons. The incidence of consumption also decreased from 2·4 to 2·3 drams. The area served by each arrack shop slightly increased from 52·4 to 52·7 square miles and the number of persons served also showed a similar rise from 10,427 in 1928-29 to 10,483 persons in 1929-30.

The number of shops for the sale of special liquors, including jaggery arrack, remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 31. The consumption of both these liquors showed a decline, special liquors from 6,855 gallons to 6,386 gallons and jaggery arrack from 3,449 to 3,137 gallons.

9. The total revenue derived from country spirits rose by Rs. 25,453 from Rs. 29,16,460 in 1928-29 to Rs. 29,41,913 during the year under report. The incidence of taxation per head of the population was Re. 0-8-2 as against Re. 0-7-9 in the preceding year. The issue of rectified spirits to medical and educational

institutions and industrial concerns increased from 3,884 gallons to 4,319 gallons during the year under report. The demand for denatured spirits declined from 315 gallons in 1928-29 to 209 gallons in 1929-30.

Toddy.

10. The number of shops for the sale of toddy during the year decreased by 5 to 2,478 from 2,483 in 1928-29. The number of persons served by each shop consequently showed a small increase by 43 to 2,403 persons during the year under report from 2,360 in the preceding year. A fall was noticeable in the number of trees licensed for the shops in the State, which decreased from 338,644 trees to 332,581 in 1929-30. The decline was marked in Kolar, being 4,091. The total revenue derived from toddy rose from Rs. 38,82,124 to Rs. 40,05,181 showing an increase of nearly one and a quarter lakhs of rupees over that of the previous year. The increase under shop rentals was nearly a lakh and that under tree tax a little less than quarter of a lakh, while the revenue under tree rent showed a small decline by Rs. 1,000. The incidence of taxation per head of the population was Re. 0-10-11 against Re. 0-10-7 in the preceding year.

Malt and foreign liquors.

11. The consumption of beer during the year under report rose by 2,775 gallons to 14,432 gallons from 11,657 in 1928-29. The increase in the Kolar Gold Fields area alone was 2,841 gallons, due to the closure of other kinds of excise shops during the period of strike of the mining coolies. A total revenue of Rs. 16,308 was realised, of which that from duty was Rs. 8,100. Seventy-five licenses against 65 in the previous year were issued for the sale of foreign liquors. The consumption of foreign liquors rose from 25,797 gallons in 1928-29 to 31,296 gallons during the year under report, showing an increase of 5,499 gallons, which is, to a large extent, due to enhanced consumption in the Kolar Gold Fields area on account of the closure of arrack and toddy shops during the period of strike. The realizations from license fees amounted to Rs. 14,200 and those from surcharge fees to Rs. 3,690.

Intoxicating Drugs.—
(1) Ganja.

12. The number of shops for the sale of ganja remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 248; each shop serving on an average 118·8 square miles and 23,639 persons. The consumption of ganja during the year declined by 473 seers to 9,755 seers from 10,228 in 1928-29. The revenue derived from ganja amounted to Rs. 4,28,329 as against Rs. 4,22,005 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 6,324, which was mainly under duty due to its enhancement from Rs. 22-8-0 to Rs. 25 per seer.

(2) Opium.

13. The number of shops licensed for the sale of opium fell from 92 to 90 due to the closure of two shops. The consumption of the drug also showed a decline of 365 seers from 1,449 seers in 1928-29 to 1,084 seers during the year under report. The rentals realised amounted to Rs. 35,557 as against Rs. 32,291 in the preceding year and the gain on the sale of opium was Rs. 60,304, the previous year's gain being Rs. 77,285. The incidence of taxation per head of the population was 3·3 pies as against 3·5 pies in 1928-29.

Excise offences.

14. The offences under the Excise and Opium laws reported during the year were 3,301 against 2,951 in 1928-29, showing an increase of 350. Of the cases dealt with departmentally, warnings were administered in 244 cases and 2,891 cases were either compounded or the persons involved therein were fined. Fines and composition fees levied amounted to Rs. 18,961 against Rs. 10,576 in 1928-29. Of the cases taken before the Courts, 320 cases involving 382 persons ended in conviction and 45 cases affecting 86 persons in acquittal. The percentage of conviction was 87 as in 1928-29.

The Excise Intelligence Staff detected 23 cases as against 62 in the previous year. Of these, 6 cases related to illicit distillation, 5 to unauthorised import of medicinal preparations containing alcohol of Indian manufacture and 3 to illicit tapping of toddy yielding trees.

Finance.

15. The total demand under Excise Revenue for the year, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 78,42,460, of which a sum of Rs. 76,55,673 was collected. An amount of Rs. 21,613 was written off the accounts as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,65,174 at the close of the year. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 5,84,250 as against Rs. 4,21,058 in 1928-29, the increase being chiefly due to the purchase of the stock and block of the Central Distillery from the out-going contractor. The percentage of charges to receipts was 7·6 against

5·7 in the preceding year. The incidence of excise revenue per head of the population was Rs. 1-4-4 as against Rs. 1-4-2 in the previous year. An amount of Rs. 79,875-13-0 (against Rs. 98,910 in 1928-29) was refunded to Inamdars on account of excise revenue due to them.

Preventive Measures.

16. The number of Excise Licensing Boards continued to be 39 as in 1928-29 and only 19 of these met for the consideration of questions relating to the location and number of shops in their jurisdictions. Thirty shops in all were closed during the year, of which 21 were toddy shops, 7 arrack and 2 opium shops. Thirty-seven out of 41 cases charge-sheeted by the Police for drunkenness, ended in conviction.

Spirituous medicinal preparations.

17. The Mysore Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Bangalore, which continued to manufacture spirituous medicinal preparations obtained from the Government Central Distillery a supply of 2,580 gallons of rectified spirits as against 2,480 gallons in the preceding year. The Company had a total stock of 2,584 gallons and 120 ounces, the whole of which was utilized in the preparation of medicines.

During the year under report, the Government of Madras agreed to refund with effect from 1st January 1929 the excise duty levied on spirituous medicinal preparations imported from other provinces into the Madras Presidency and thence exported to this State. Under this arrangement, a sum of Rs. 1,303-1-2 was refunded to the State by the Government of Madras during the year.

The Government Central Distillery.

18. An important change was introduced in the working of the Government Central Distillery during the year. The long-established system under which the incoming contractor was purchasing the stock and block of the Distillery from the outgoing contractor and maintaining them, having been found to be defective leading to over-capitalization, etc., the entire stock and block of the Distillery was purchased from the outgoing contractor and the same let out to the incoming contractor. As a result of the valuation of the stock and block of the outgoing contractor, a sum of Rs. 1,37,228-2-1 was awarded to him, of which Rs. 93,212 were treated as capital and the new contractor was required to pay a hire at 12½ per cent thereon, or Rs. 971 per mensem.

General.

19. Important changes introduced during the year were:—

(1) the rate of tree-tax on Bagani tree was enhanced from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3-0-0 per tree with effect from 1st July 1930;

(2) the minimum amount of license fee for the privilege of vending toddy in a Coffee Estate was raised from Rs. 36 to Rs. 50 per annum;

(3) the limit for retail sale and possession of ganja was reduced from 4 to 3 tolas with effect from 1st July 1930;

(4) the minimum age of persons to whom opium may be sold was raised from 18 to 20 years;

(5) the sale of excisable articles to drivers and conductors of motor buses or lorries was prohibited;

(6) the sale of ganja was prohibited in the form of beedies or cigarettes or mixed with tobacco in any form for the purpose of smoking or chewing;

(7) specified provision was made for fixing a maximum limit for the issue of ganja and opium with a view to prevent their smuggling outside the State; and

(8) a new form was prescribed for the submission of Demand, Collection and Balance Statements of Excise Revenue from Taluk to District Offices.

As compared with the year 1928-29, there has been a decline in the consumption of all excisable articles—arrack, number of toddy trees licensed, ganja and opium. This fall in consumption is noticeable for the past nine years, though the revenue, which was declining for about seven years previouly, has latterly shown some increase.

(iii) Income-Tax.

Assessment.

20. Notices calling for returns of income under Section 22 of the Income-Tax Regulation were issued in 9,398 cases as against 9,660 in the previous year. In 7,359 cases, returns of income were received (against 7,973 in 1928-29), of which 3,590 were accepted as correct. Accounts were required in 4,829 cases and account books were produced in 4,148 cases, of which 2,239 were accepted. The number of assessments made for the year was 5,593, including 83 companies and 3

registered firms. In 319 cases, applications for revision of assessments were filed under Section 27 of the Regulation, as against 278 in the preceding year and in 153 cases they were successful, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 121.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

21. The demand for the year under Income-tax was Rs. 10,37,124 as against Rs. 10,69,542 in 1928-29. The net demand, after excluding refunds and rebates but including the balance at the beginning of the year and penalties, etc., amounted to Rs. 9,58,706 against Rs. 10,09,901 in 1928-29. An amount of Rs. 8,78,685 was collected during the year as against Rs. 9,32,040 in the preceding year, leaving a balance of Rs. 80,021 against Rs. 77,861 in the previous year. The incidence of income-tax calculated on the gross demand per head of the population was Re. 0-2-10·5 against Re. 0-3-0 in 1928-29.

The demand for the year under super-tax was Rs. 3,66,249 as against Rs. 4,22,098 in the preceding year. Inclusive of the arrears, at the end of 1928-29, but deducting refunds, the net demand amounted to Rs. 3,61,210 (against Rs. 4,30,078, in the previous year), out of which a sum of Rs. 3,54,821 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,389 at the close of the year. The incidence of super-tax per head of the population was Re. 0-1-0 against Re. 0-1-1·8 in the preceding year.

The amount of income-tax and super-tax demanded from five Gold Mining Companies and one Chromite Company was Rs. 5,24,439 against Rs. 6,50,379 in 1928-29.

Appeals.

22. There were 87 appeals pending disposal at the beginning of the year and 534 appeals were filed during the year, making a total of 621 appeals, of which 553 were disposed of, leaving 68 appeals pending at the close of the year. Out of 60 review petitions, 54 were disposed of. There were 5 applications from assessees under Section 66 (2) of the Regulation requesting the Commissioner of Income-tax to make references to the High Court and 3 cases were so referred. Including 1 case pending from the previous year, there were 4 cases for disposal, of which 1 was disposed of, the decision being favourable to the Department.

Finance.

23. The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 78,850 as against Rs. 81,340 in 1928-29.

General.

24. The following amendments were made by Regulation III of 1930:—

Section 10 (2) VII (a) permitting the deduction of the cost of live-stock used for the purpose of a business;

Section 19A requiring the principal officer of a company to furnish information regarding the distribution of dividends exceeding a fixed minimum;

Section 25A prescribing the procedure for assessment of a Hindu undivided family after partition;

Section 46 (1A) empowering the Income-tax Officers to impose a penalty less than the maximum; and

Section 66A requiring that Reference Cases be heard by a Bench of not less than two Judges of the High Court.

Important measures of the year affecting the department were:—

Gratuities granted to widows, children, or other relatives of officers and others killed in action or who suffered violent death due directly or wholly to War Service, were exempted from the payment of income-tax;

Reciprocal arrangement was entered into with the Government of India for the grant of relief from double income-tax of incomes taxed both in Mysore and in British India, in respect of dividends and income from professions and vocations also.

(iv) Stamps.

Stock.

25. In the Central Depot, there was an opening balance of 3,302,781 stamps of the face value of Rs. 66,63,362-6-0 and 8,172,144 stamps of the value of Rs. 30,16,936-4-0 were received from the Stamp Manufactory during the year. Stamps numbering 4,547,968 of the value of Rs. 24,41,522-14-0 were issued to the local depots, the Hon'ble the Resident's Treasury and the Supervisor of the Stamp Superintendent's Office. At the end of the year, there was a balance left of 7,442,104 stamps of the value of Rs. 73,02,666. Private documents numbering

46,965 were impressed with stamps of the aggregate value of Rs. 29,512-9-0 as against 60,582 documents impressed with stamps of the value of Rs. 26,217-7-0 in the previous year. Though there was a decrease in the number of private documents stamped, the income derived from this source shows an increase of Rs. 2,095 as compared with the previous year. During the year under report 104,699 stamps of the value of Rs. 1,35,481-9-0 were supplied to the Pay and Accounts Officer, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, as against 405,778 stamps of the value of Rs. 2,28,377-10-0 in the preceding year. The value of stamps impressed upon documents received from the Collector, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, amounted to Rs. 4,466 as against Rs. 1,082-14-0 in the preceding year.

Stamp revenue and expenditure.

26. The revenue derived for the year from the sale of stamps and other heads amounted to Rs. 22,17,542 as against Rs. 23,25,330 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,07,788 mainly due to the fall in the sale of court fee and general stamps. A sum of Rs. 30,974-14-6 was foregone by Government on account of entire or partial exemptions from stamp duty granted in respect of instruments relating to co-operative societies and other institutions. The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 1,92,454 as against Rs. 2,22,978 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 30,524. The net revenue of the department was Rs. 20,25,089 or Rs. 77,263 less than that of the previous year. Out of the total amount of Rs. 90,321-14-0 due to Government under Institution Fees awarded in pauper suits, a sum of Rs. 13,937-14-0 was recovered, including remissions granted, leaving a balance of Rs. 76,384 at the close of the year.

Inspections.

27. The Commissioner of Stamps inspected the stamp registers of all the seven District Treasuries and 10 Taluk Treasuries. Most of the offices and courts were inspected either by the Deputy Commissioners or by *ex-officio* Inspectors of Stamps.

General.

28. Important measures and changes introduced during the year were :—

(1) The rules relating to the refund and renewal of court fee stamps were revised.

(2) Three additional denominations of court fee stamps, *viz.*, 5 annas, 10 annas and Rs. 1-4-0 were issued from 1st July 1929.

(3) Receipt stamps of an improved pattern were introduced from 1st October 1929.

(4) In connection with the introduction of the system of granting type-written copies of English records in Civil Courts, two additional denominations of Copy Stamps, *viz.*, 3 annas and 1½ annas, were printed and supplied to treasuries for sale to the public from 1st July 1930.

(v) The Mysore State Life Insurance.

Official Branch.

29. There were 2,051 proposals for insurance during the year as against 2,033 in the previous year. Of these 1,602 were accepted (1,163 being for first insurance and 439 for further insurance) and 283 were rejected, 199 being temporarily on medical grounds and 84 permanently on medical and other grounds. Thus there were 166 proposals left pending disposal at the close of the year. Out of the proposals accepted, policies (including four whole life policies sanctioned in Government Order No. Fl. 506-7, dated 19th – 20th July 1929), were issued in 1,505 cases assuring a bonus of Rs. 13,71,095 for a monthly premium of Rs. 4,087-8-0 and in the remaining 97 cases treasury receipts for the payment of the first premium had not been received on 30th June 1930. Six hundred and forty policies held by 251 persons assuring Rs. 3,00,286 matured on their attaining 55 years, 137 persons holding 226 policies assuring Rs. 1,35,339 were reported dead and 142 persons holding 207 policies assuring Rs. 1,12,009 surrendered their policies for surrender value.

30. The opening balance at the credit of the Fund on 1st July 1929 was Rs. 89,45,898-9-1. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 12,72,429-0-7, of which Rs. 9,02,082-4-5 was premia receipts, Rs. 3,69,427-15-3 interest on monthly balances and Rs. 918-12-11 recoveries towards advances made for house-building purposes. The payments made amounted to Rs. 6,68,480-15-2, of which a sum of Rs. 5,79,541-1-11 was for payment of claims on policies and Rs. 39,967-5-3 for management. A sum of Rs. 48,144-8-0 was spent on the construction of the Insurance Office Building and Rs. 828 advanced to the officials for house-building.

The closing balance at the credit of the Fund at the end of the year was Rs. 95,49,846-10-6. The percentages of the total expenditure and of the cost of the management to the total income were 52·53 and 3·14 as against 49·88 and 4·10 respectively in the previous year. The increase in the percentage of the total expenditure to the total income is due to the outlay of a sum of Rs. 48,000 on the Insurance Office Building. The percentage of the net balance at the credit of the Fund after deducting the undischarged claims was 38·80 of the total liability as against 37·41 in the previous year. The total number of policies issued from the commencement of the State Life Insurance Scheme up to the end of the year under report was 42,385, of which 24,025 were for first insurance and 18,360 for further insurance and the sum assured thereby was Rs. 3,00,91,682-10-0. The number of policies remaining effective at the end of the year was 26,702 assuring Rs. 2,19,44,962-4-0 for a monthly premium of Rs. 75,879-12-0. Of the remaining 15,683 policies, 14,947 assuring Rs. 77,32,562-7-5 were completely discharged, and the claims of 180 persons holding 269 policies, assuring Rs. 1,55,689-14-7 were pending disposal at the end of the year. Four hundred and sixty-seven policies assuring Rs. 2,58,468 were not realising premia. Of the 14,947 policies completely discharged, 6,895 were by maturity, 5,618 by death, 2,034 by surrender, 198 by cancellation and 202 by automatic adjustment.

Family Pension Fund.

31. The Family Pension Branch is closed to new entrants. The opening balance of the Fund on 1st July 1929 was Rs. 4,841-10-0. The receipts during the year including interest on monthly balances amounted to Rs. 1,180-11-6. The payment amounted to Rs. 2,002-11-10, of which Rs. 1,548 was the pension paid, and the balance of Rs. 454-11-10 was the refund made to a subscriber owing to the death of the nominee. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 4,019-9-8.

Public Branch.

32. From the commencement of the Scheme to the end of the year, 17,074 proposals for Rs. 1,79,19,875 were received in the Public Branch. Out of these, 14,030 proposals for Rs. 1,50,60,000 were accepted and 10,726 proposals resulted in policies assuring Rs. 1,18,86,400 and realising an annual premium of Rs. 6,40,451-2-0. During the year, 42 insured persons were reported dead, and a claim for Rs. 64,100 arose. A sum of Rs. 54,765-9-4 was paid in discharge of death claims. A surrender value of Rs. 4,470-14-3 was paid in discharge of 99 policies. The amount paid in discharge of 19 matured policies was Rs. 30,811-8-0. The opening balance of the Fund on 1st July 1929 was Rs. 15,41,924-6-1, the income during the year including interest amounted to Rs. 5,35,721-8-5 and the expenditure was Rs. 1,63,380-8-4 resulting in a closing cash balance on 30th June 1930 of Rs. 19,14,265-6-2. Out of the sum advanced as loan to the insured for keeping their policies in force, a sum of Rs. 10,000-6-3 remains outstanding against the policy holders.

General.

33. The construction of a separate building for the location of the Insurance Office was sanctioned during the year at a cost of Rs. 1·31 lakhs and the work is satisfactorily progressing, the sum spent up to the end of June 1930 being Rs. 48,144-8-0.

(vi) Government Savings Banks.

34. The number of accounts current at the end of the year was 36,038 with a balance of Rs. 1,85,15,093 at their credit. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 1,41,72,486 was at the credit of the public which works out to an average balance of Rs. 273 per depositor. The balance of Rs. 43,42,607 represents special deposits on behalf of certain special funds. The amount at the credit of dead accounts on the 30th June 1930, was Rs. 1,09,596. A sum of Rs. 7,31,765 was earned as interest against Rs. 6,92,482 in the previous year. The amount deposited during the year was Rs. 82,46,000 and that withdrawn Rs. 79,91,748. A sum of Rs. 44,52,203 was at the credit of the accounts of Village Panchayets and other special funds. The number of depositors having balances of and above Rs. 5,000 each on the 30th June 1930 was 489 and the total amount at their credit was Rs. 97,70,529.

35. There were five collecting savings banks, of which three were temporary. The amounts deposited and withdrawn in these banks were Rs. 3,33,532 and

Rs. 3,21,431, respectively. The closing balance at the credit of these banks was Rs. 5,45,523. Forty-nine applications for nomination to current savings bank accounts were received as against 39 in the preceding year.

36. An amount of Rs. 22,09,055-10-0 was collected under the scheme of five per cent five-year fixed deposits. Refunds were authorised to the extent of Rs. 1,64,800. The aggregate amount at the credit of these accounts was Rs. 34,32,300.

37. During the year, Government sanctioned the system of Treasury Cash Certificates as an adjunct to the Government Savings Banks, but the question is under further consideration pending necessary legislation.

CHAPTER VI—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

(CALENDAR YEAR 1929).

(i) Births, Deaths and Epidemics.

Vital Statistics.

1. The statistics of births and deaths as compared with those of the yea 1928 are as noted below :—

BIRTHS.

Year	Number of births	Male	Female	Rate per mille
1928	107,355	55,226	52,129	18·46
1929	113,918	58,807	55,111	19·44

DEATHS.

Year	Number of deaths	Male	Female	Rate per mille
1928	91,690	47,622	44,068	15·64
1929	83,400	42,625	40,775	14·23

2. The highest birth-rate (23·34) was recorded in the Bangalore District and the lowest (15·60) in the Mysore District. All the districts except Kolar showed increases in births as compared with 1928. The number of births exceeded the number of deaths in all districts. The birth rates for the year recorded in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and on the Kolar Gold Fields area were repectively 42·7, 25·4 and 38·2 per mille of the population.

3. The highest death rate (17·78) was recorded in the Shimoga District and the lowest (11·67) in the Mysore District. Compared with the figures of the previous year, there was a decrease in the number of deaths in all districts except Chitaldrug. The rate of mortality recorded in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and on the Kolar Gold Fields area was respectively 32·9, 30·82 and 24·84 per mille.

Infant Mortality and child welfare work.

4. The number of infant deaths reported during the year was 10,344 giving a mortality rate of 90·80 to the total number of births, as against 96·83 in the previous year. The highest rate (108·2) was recorded in the Shimoga District and the lowest (57·4) in the Mysore District. The Civic and Social Progress Association continued to maintain a milk centre in Ganigarpet in the Bangalore City, the Municipality contributing a sum of Rs. 30 per mensem. The creche opened by the Maternity and Child Welfare Association was also continued. Four child welfare centres continued to work in the Kolar Gold Fields area.

Chief causes of Mortality.

5. The following statement shows the number of deaths registered under the chief diseases during the year under report as compared with the year 1928 :—

Name of disease	Deaths	
	1928	1929
Plague	3,477	8,646
Small-pox	4,571	7,589
Cholera	413	140
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	3,628	2,790
Respiratory Diseases	3,569	2,239

Plague prevailed all over the State in the year under report. The number of attacks registered was 11,037, of which 8,646 proved fatal. The rates of fatality varied from 46 to 70 per cent, the average for the State as a whole being 62 per cent. A total of 224,300 anti-plague inoculations were performed during the year. Among the districts, Mysore was the most affected from small-pox, with a death rate of 1·94 per mille of the population. Kadur was the least affected, where the rate was 0·21 per mille. During the year under report the State was more or less free from cholera. During the year, 33,653 deaths were registered as due to fevers. An attempt was made to collect data in respect of typhoid in city areas. Special cards were prepared for collecting detailed information about the disease. Although the arrangement was in its preliminary stage, the results are encouraging in so far as the completeness of the reporting is concerned. Towards the end of the year a special investigation was made as regards the prevalence of typhoid, dysentery and diarrhœa in Mysore City and as a result, special attention was paid to the reporting and control of these diseases.

(ii) Progress of Sanitation.

6. Government passed orders during the year under report separating the Sanitary Department from the Medical by the appointment of a separate officer designated Director of Health. The Department of Health has been organised on a system of Bureaus, dealing with different aspects of public health activity, such as (1) Administration, (2) Epidemiology and Communicable diseases, (3) Laboratories, (4) Vital Statistics, (5) Health Education, (6) Sanitary Engineering and (7) Rural Health. The Central Sanitary Board will, under the above orders, be called the Central Health Committee comprising as members the Director of Health (Chairman), the Senior Surgeon, the Chief Engineer, the representatives of the Rockefeller Foundation (as long as they are available), two persons qualified in health matters but not holding current appointments in the Department of Health, one member of the Legislative Council and one of the Representative Assembly to be nominated by Government. The Bureaus of Health Education and Sanitary Engineering were not fully constituted during the year.

7. An appraisal form for city health work was approved and published by Government but no surveys using this form had been completed before the close of the year. At the invitation of Government, the League of Nations Malaria Commission visited the State during the year and made a study of the malaria control work done at the experimental stations and the anti-malarial work in Bangalore City. Orders were passed approving of the suggestions of the Director of Health to supply wet and dry bulb thermometers to Medical Officers of different dispensaries with a view to collect data in respect of maximum and minimum temperatures and relative humidity. It has been decided to instal these instruments in 46 dispensary stations in the course of three years. Four Research and Investigation papers by the officers of the Department were ordered to be printed as Bulletins of the Mysore Department of Health. A Village Panchayet Court illustrating the present and the proposed village reconstruction activities in the State was opened for the first time at the All-India Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at Mysore. The Health Department co-operated with this section by putting up a sanitation stall at which charts on hook-worm, malaria, vital statistics, etc., were exhibited.

8. Two experimental stations at Nagenhalli and Mudigere for the study of malaria had been opened in 1928, and a third station in Hiriyur was opened during the year under report. The work of these stations was on a regular schedule, which provided for monthly spleen and blood examinations in each community in the area, weekly larval dipping and identification, bi-weekly adult catches in fixed catching stations and collection of data relating to rainfall, temperature and vital statistics. No control work was attempted during the year. Towards the middle of June 1929, Government sanctioned a plan and a staff for hook-worm control work in the State, providing for routine treatment of all persons attending dispensaries and hospitals in the Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan Districts and in four taluks of the Mysore District, as well as for the treatment of all estate coolies of the first three districts. The number treated by the end of the year was 9,583

comprising 3,312 villagers in 11 dispensaries and 6,271 inhabitants of estates. In addition to the above work, the officers of the Bureau of Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases acted as advisers to the anti-malaria staff appointed by the Bangalore City Municipal Council. The year was largely spent on an intensive survey to determine the breeding places of anophelines and 1,111 boys of Bangalore schools were examined for enlarged spleen.

9. The only functioning part of the Bureau of Health Education during the year under report, was a unit which gave 102 lectures accompanied by cinema films to approximately 43,130 people.

10. The work of the experimental Rural Health Unit opened at Mandya in March 1929 consisted of a house to house survey of Mandya town and of the surrounding rural area, recording and diagnosing cases of communicable diseases, holding clinics and vaccinating children. The staff of the Unit also carried out physical examinations of the boys of some schools in the area for the Department of Education. Small-pox, typhoid and dysentery were the commonly found epidemic diseases in the locality. Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,000 for experimental work in village latrine construction and two types, the bore-hole and the pit latrine, had been tried by the end of the year.

11. General sanitation in Bangalore and Mysore Cities was supervised by the local sanitary staff. The number of house to house inspections performed was 7,631 in Bangalore, and 3,122 in Mysore. The number of notices issued under the Municipal Regulation was 5,189 in Bangalore and 1,365 in Mysore. The terms of notices were complied with in respect of 3,672 notices in Bangalore and 759 in Mysore. There were 669 prosecutions in Bangalore and 179 in Mysore, the amount of fines realised in cases ending in conviction being Rs. 452-15-0 in Bangalore and Rs. 353-8-0 in Mysore. In the Kolar Gold Fields area, 119 cases of sanitary offences (involving 120 persons) were tried by courts; 86 of these were withdrawn, as the parties complied with the terms of notices and 23 persons convicted and a fine amount of Rs. 63-8-0 was realised. In regard to sanitary works in Districts, estimates amounting to nearly 15 lakhs of rupees for providing water supply to Municipal towns were prepared. Of these, estimates amounting to Rs. 4,90,620 had to be abandoned. The remaining works were either under execution or the estimates for them were forwarded for consideration and scrutiny to the Municipalities concerned. Seventy-eight towns and villages were inspected by the staff attached to the Sanitary and Town Planning Division and suggestions offered in regard to sanitation, drainage and other improvements. Drainage projects in respect of 13 Municipal towns costing nearly Rs. 2,40,000 were furnished to the Municipalities concerned. Plans for lay out of extensions of 21 towns and of 8 shandy grounds were also prepared and sent to the Municipal bodies concerned. The outlay on works of a sanitary nature incurred from State funds during the year was nearly Rs. 1,40,000. An expenditure of Rs. 64,123 was incurred by the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board on sanitary works during the year 1929, while the cost of the drainage and other sanitary works carried out by the Bangalore City Municipality, was Rs. 34,666.

12. The term of the Malnad Improvement Committees constituted for a period of two years ended in August 1929. The Committees have been abolished and their functions have been assigned to the four District Boards of Shimoga, Kadur, Hassan and Mysore, each of which was required to have a Malnad Improvement Committee with the President of the Board as Chairman and four members of the Board as members of the Committee, with the District Economic Superintendent as Secretary. These committees have the power of co-opting other members for special purposes and are authorised to administer the annual grants allotted for approved schemes of Malnad Improvement.

(iii) Vaccination.

13. Vaccination was compulsory in the Municipalities constituted under the Municipal Regulation including the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Sanitary Board area of the Kolar Gold Fields. The number of vaccinators employed throughout the year was 155, the number separately employed in Cities and

certain municipal towns (called *special areas*) being 27. The number of vaccinations performed during the year totalled 203,423 as against 199,524 in 1928. Of these, 175,559 were primary vaccinations while 27,864 were re-vaccinations. The percentage of successful cases in which results were known was 84·93 among primary vaccinations, and 43·24 among re-vaccinations, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 80·91 and 38·64 respectively, showing an appreciable rise in the number of successful cases.

14. The number of vaccinations performed in the Bangalore District was the highest, *viz.*, 33,597 (of which 32,040 were primary vaccinations) while the smallest number of vaccinations, *viz.*, 8,796 was done in the Kadur District. In the Municipal or special areas, the largest number of vaccinations was done in the Kolar Gold Fields, *viz.*, 20,586, of which 4,306 were primary vaccinations and 16,280 were re-vaccinations. Among Adikarnatakas, the number of vaccinations performed was 15,374. The number of vaccinations performed by medical subordinates in the different dispensaries was 7,518, of which 6,321 were primary vaccinations and 1,197 were re-vaccinations, against 9,000 in 1928 comprising 5,325 primary and 3,675 re-vaccinations.

15. In Town Municipalities, 241 notices were issued under the amended Regulation, VII of 1925, of which 236 were complied with and 4 persons were prosecuted. In the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, 630 notices were issued, of which 597 were complied with and 33 persons were prosecuted. The total number of inspections of vaccination made by the sanitary staff was 25,371. The total cost incurred in respect of vaccination, exclusive of the Vaccine Institute, amounted to Rs. 63,461, as against Rs. 57,910 in the previous year (1928). The average cost of each successful case was Re. 0-6-10 against Re. 0-7-0 in the preceding year.

(iv) Vaccine Institute.

16. The number of calves vaccinated during the year was 396 (against 513 in the previous year), of which 30 or 6·2 per cent were rejected owing to unhealthy reactions, the corresponding figures for the year 1928 being 40 and 7·8 per cent, respectively. The quantity of pulp collected from the remaining 366 calves was 43,758 grains (including 11,334 grains reserved for stock) sufficient for 4,37,580 cases as against 42,847 grains of pulp sufficient for 427,470 cases collected in the preceding year. The average yield per calf vaccinated was 110·5 grains of pulp (equivalent to 1,105 cases) as against 83·52 grains of pulp (equivalent to 835·2 cases) in the previous year.

17. The quantity of lanoline lymph issued from the Institute during the year was enough for 264,149 cases, including 41,847 cases issued outside the State, as against 285,230 and 31,945 cases respectively in the preceding year. A model Vaccination Range was constituted during the year under report, consisting of 78 road-side or easily approachable villages within a radius of 16 miles of the Institute in the Bangalore District. The vaccination lymph locally prepared was herein tested under field conditions prior to issue, with the result that 99 per cent of the vaccinations done in this range proved successful. The income and expenditure of the Institute amounted to Rs. 23,816 and Rs. 20,138 respectively, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 25,184 and Rs. 25,699.

18. Eighteen candidates for qualifying in vaccination were trained during the year, 16 of whom were granted certificates. Seven pupil compounders also underwent training. Demonstrations in vaccination were as usual held for the final year students of the M. B. B. S. and L. M. P. Sections of the Medical College.

(v) Hospitals and Dispensaries.

19. Including twenty new institutions opened during the calendar year, there were 262 hospitals in the State on 31st December 1929. Of these, 28 were State public institutions, 15 State non-public, 202 Local and Municipal Fund, 6 private-aided, 4 private-non-aided and 7 Railway institutions. No. of Institutions

20. Out-patients treated in all the classes of hospitals and dispensaries during the year numbered 3,093,856 against 2,908,617 in the year 1928; the daily average attendance of out-patients being 14,447·59 against 14,607·93 in the previous year. Relief. Out-patients.

In-patients.

21. The number of beds available for in-patients in all the medical institutions was 956 for men and 1,006 for women. The number of in-patients treated during the year in all the hospitals and dispensaries was 35,746.

Operations.

22. There were 86,089 operations performed in all the Medical institutions in the State during the year and the deaths in surgical cases numbered 151 as against 84,241 operations and 135 deaths respectively in the previous year. Of the 67,075 surgical cases (including 144 of the previous year), 62,877 were cured, 3,815 were relieved, 149 died and 134 were discharged otherwise, leaving 100 patients to be attended to at the close of the year.

Indigenous institutions.

23. The number of patients treated in the indigenous Ayurvedic and Unani institutions was 839,411 as against 996,757 in 1928.

Prevailing Diseases.

24. The number of out-patients treated for Malaria was the largest as usual, all other diseases of the digestive system, diseases of the respiratory system except pneumonia and tuberculosis of the lungs, diseases of the eye, diseases of the skin, pyrexia of uncertain origin and diseases of the ear following in the order of greatest prevalence.

X-Ray.

25. The number of cases that came up for Electro-Therapy during the year was 7,044 in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, and 752 in the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore; 3,150 X-Ray exposures (3,016 in Bangalore and 134 in Mysore) were given, 2,662 screen examinations (1,801 in Bangalore and 861 in Mysore) were made and 1,017 radiograms (785 in Bangalore and 232 in Mysore) were taken against 3,408, 2,026 and 623 respectively in the previous year.

Midwives.

26. The number of midwives working in the State during the year was 244 against 204 in the preceding year and the number of cases attended to by them was 16,150 as compared with 12,800 in 1928, giving an average of 66 cases per midwife per annum against 63 in the preceding year. Of the 16,150 cases conducted by them 13,587 were natural against 11,063 cases in 1928. One hundred and twenty-one twins were born during the year.

Dental Department.

27. The number of cases treated in the Dental Department of the Victoria Hospital was 5,263 against 2,315 in the previous year.

General.

28. His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to lay the foundation stones of the General Hospital at Chikmagalur and the Sri Chamarajendra Hospital at Hassan. His Highness also opened the Maternity Home and Hospital for Women and Children at Hole-Narsipur.

Among important measures passed during the year, affecting medical aid, may be mentioned the following :—

(1) Provision of accommodation for treatment of tuberculosis cases in the Epidemic Diseases Hospital, Bangalore.
(2) Opening of a Tuberculosis Out-patient Dispensary in Bangalore City.
(3) Addition of a new ward to the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Mysore so as to raise the in-patient accommodation to 60 beds.
(4) Arrangements for the institution of a survey for Cirrhosis of Liver among children, especially in the Malnad area.
(5) Arrangements for training select Midwives in the art of compounding.
(6) Revision of the scales of pay of Lady Medical Officers.

(vi) Special Hospitals.

Maternity.

29. As in the past, there were three hospitals for the treatment of maternity cases, *viz.*, the Maternity Hospital at Bangalore, the Vani Vilas Hospital at Mysore and the Maternity Hospital at Robertsonpet. The total number of in-patients treated in the three institutions during the year was 5,069 against 4,313 in 1928. The number of deaths among in-patients was 58 as against 87 in the previous year. The total number of out-patients treated in the three hospitals was 50,022 as against 43,057 in 1928. This gives a total daily average attendance of 381·10 patients for the three institutions as against 338·05 in the previous year. The number of operations performed in these hospitals was 383, of which 97 per cent was successful. There were 62 Midwives under training in these institutions during the year. The total expenditure on the three hospitals during the year amounted to Rs. 88,523 as against Rs. 1,00,088 in the year 1928.

30. The number of in-patients treated in the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore, and the Eye Department of the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, was 3,242 as against 3,222 in the year 1928. The number of out-patients treated was 36,882 as against 35,314 in the previous year. There were 2792 operations of an important nature performed during the year, of which 1,769 in Bangalore and 386 in Mysore were cured. The total expenditure on the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital was Rs. 58,352 as against Rs. 50,574 during the year 1928. For Eye diseases.

31. Inclusive of 67 patients under treatment at the close of 1928, the Leper Asylum in Bangalore had a total number of 276 inmates (213 males, 51 females and 12 boys) as against 196 (161 males, 24 females, 6 boys and 5 girls) in the previous year. The construction of a Leper Ward of 30 beds was sanctioned during the year. A leper out-patient dispensary was opened wherein 1,643 cases were examined. Two Sub-Assistant Surgeons were deputed to the School of Tropical Medicine at Calcutta for being trained in Leprosy Work. Rules were sanctioned in regard to the administration of the Leprosy Relief Fund. There were 17 lepers of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, under treatment in the Asylum during the year. The expenditure on the Asylum was Rs. 19,386 (including Rs. 2,771 on lepers of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore) as against Rs. 13,421 (Revised figure) in the preceding year. For Leprosy.

32. As in the past, there were three hospitals for the treatment of epidemic diseases in Bangalore, Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Fields area. The last mentioned institution was under the management of the Sanitary Board, Kolar Gold Fields. The hospital at Bangalore admitted 439 patients (as against 373 in the previous year), of whom 163 were cured, 27 relieved, 139 discharged otherwise and 110 died, giving a percentage of 49·60 deaths to the number admitted; the Mysore hospital 270 (as against 267 in the previous year), of whom 105 were cured, 50 were relieved and 115 died, giving a percentage of 42·59 deaths to the number admitted. The hospital in the Kolar Gold Fields area provided medical aid to 295 patients (as against 136 in 1928), of whom, 252 were cured, 4 discharged otherwise and 39 died, giving a percentage of 13·22 deaths to the number admitted. The total expenditure on these institutions was Rs. 32,041 (Rs. 14,089 in Bangalore, Rs. 13,306 in Mysore and Rs. 4,646 in the Kolar Gold Fields area). For Epidemic diseases.

33. The number of in-patients treated in the Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium at Mysore was 129 as against 106 in the year 1928. Of these, 47 were cured, 11 were relieved, 32 were discharged otherwise and 39 died. The total number of out-patients treated was 1,008, with a daily average attendence of 8·00 as against 9·11 in the previous year. The expenditure on the institution was Rs. 25,478. For Tuberculosis.

34. At the beginning of the year, there were 151 inmates undergoing treatment at the Mental Hospital, Bangalore; and 141 admissions were made during the year, bringing the total number treated to 292. The daily average strength was 157·75 against 163·16 in 1928. Compared with the admissions, the recoveries and deaths were 25·35 and 8·24 per cent respectively against 24·56 and 6·12 per cent respectively in the previous year. There were 22 paying patients at the beginning of the year and 39 were subsequently admitted. At the commencement of the year, there were 48 patients of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, under treatment and 38 patients were admitted during the year, making a total of 86. Of these, 27 were discharged and 5 died, leaving 54 patients under treatment at the close of the year. The cost of maintenance of the lunatics of the Civil and Military Station amounted to Rs. 12,803 against Rs. 11,516 in the previous year. There were 11 criminal lunatics under treatment at the beginning of the year and 1 patient was admitted during the year, making a total of 12 criminal lunatics. Of these, 1 died, 3 were transferred to the Civil side and 1 was discharged, leaving 7 criminal lunatics under treatment at the close of the year. The expenditure on the institution amounted to Rs. 57,168 against Rs. 58,653 during 1928. For Lunacy.

35. The total expenditure on the Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State during the year amounted to Rs. 13,37,427 (as against Rs. 12,97,902 in the year 1928), of which, a sum of Rs. 10,57,975 represents the State grant, Rs. 2,41,849 was contributed from District and Municipal Funds and a sum of Rs. 37,856 was met from miscellaneous sources consisting chiefly of fees collected from patients Finance.

liable to be charged for treatment in the medical institutions in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and the Kolar Gold Fields area.

(vii) Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory.

36. One hundred and forty-nine articles were received for chemical analysis from Government Departments and private parties, as against 143 in the preceding year. Of these, 61 were samples of water.

37. The number of bacteriological examinations made at the Institute was 8,897 (including 141 samples received from the Veterinary Department) as against 7,834 in the previous year 1928. Of these, 7,578 were samples of blood, 377 of water and 555 of calf-vaccine. Nineteen samples of cerebro-spinal fluid were examined for Lange's Colloidal Gold test.

38. Two hundred and two cases with 829 articles were received for examination in the medico-legal section as compared with 201 cases with 700 articles in the previous year (1928). The bulk of these related as usual to suspected human poisoning (77 cases with 417 articles) and blood-stains (98 cases with 312 articles).

CHAPTER VII—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(i) University of Mysore.

Constitution—Senate, Council, etc.

1. Dr. E. P. Metcalfe, D.Sc., F. Inst. P., was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University in place of Rajatantrapravina Dr. Sir Brajendranath Seal, Kt., M.A., who was permitted to retire from service with effect from 23rd February 1930. The University Council held 14 meetings during the year and there were 4 meetings of the Senate, which was reconstituted with effect from the 22nd July 1929. All the Faculties and the Boards of Studies were reconstituted. Important recommendations made by the Senate were :—

(1) Changes in the constitution of the University based on the report of the University Re-organisation Committee.

(2) Scheme of examination for the M.A. Degree in Psychology.

(3) Reduction of the life fee for the registration of graduates from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5.

(4) Addition of a course in Vedic Studies to the optional group of the B.A. (Pass) Degree Examination.

(5) Arrangements for including *Hindi* as an optional subject in the courses of University studies.

(6) Raising the number of free-studentships in the college classes to 40 per cent of their respective strengths.

Lectures, Publications, etc.

2. There were seven courses of extension lectures and two special lectures delivered under the auspices of the University. A total subvention of Rs. 450 was sanctioned by the University for the publication of three works, *viz.*, *Upanishat Rahasya*, *Ponna's Santipurana* and *Literature and Science*. A prize of Rs. 500 each was awarded for two works in Kannada, entitled *Sanskrit Kavicharite* and *Outlines of Indian Philosophy*.

Instruction and Examinations.

3. The number of students on the rolls of the University Colleges was 981 in the Arts Colleges, 230 in the Engineering College and 199 in the Medical College. The following were the results of the University Examinations held during the year :—

Examinations	Number Examined	Number Passed	Examinations	Number Examined	Number Passed
1. M.A. Degree	49	35	12. Second M.B.B.S.	19	6
2. M.Sc. Degree	5	5	13. Final do	15	7
3. B.A. Degree, Part I ...	675	320	14. Second L.M.P. }	6	1
4. Do Part II ...	627	263	15. Third do } October 1929.	16	5
5. B.Sc., Part I (English) ...	73	59	16. Final do }	5	2
6. Do Part II (Optional) ...	74	44	17. First do }	37	24
7. B. E. Degree	90	46	18. Second do } April 1930.	22	16
8. B.T. Degree, Parts I and II ...	40	32	19. Third do }	26	12
9. Do Part III ...	41	26	20. Final do }	18	8
10. First M.B.B.S., Part I ...	17	9	21. First Examination in Engineering.	46	27
11. Do Part II ...	15	8	22. Intermediate Examination ...	1,085	328

Twenty-five lady students were successful in the University Examination :—4 students qualified themselves for the M.A. Degree, 9 for the B.A. Degree and 1 for the B.Sc. Degree while 11 students passed the Intermediate Examination.

Endowments, Medals and Scholarships.

4. Fresh endowments amounting to Rs. 10,300 were accepted by the University, bringing the total number of endowments on the last day of the year to 74 and their value to over Rs. 3,07,000. In addition to the usual medals and scholarships awarded from Endowment Funds, 602 scholarships were granted during the year, including 295 scholarships awarded to students belonging to backward classes, 46 scholarships to women students in the colleges, 30 merit scholarships and a number of special hardship scholarships in deserving cases. Seven hundred and eighty free-studentships were awarded in the Constituent and Intermediate Colleges during the year.

Hostels, Unions and Athletics.

5. There were 265 boarders in the men's hostels and 6 in the women's hostels under High School management. Two University Lodges were opened at Tumkur and Shimoga and a Union at Bangalore.

Physical Culture received attention in all the Constituent and Intermediate Colleges. The strength of the Rover Scout Troops of the Maharaja's and Central Colleges was 100 and 80, respectively. The musketry section in the latter institution commenced its course of training during the year. The medical inspection of men and women students of the University was conducted in almost all the Constituent and Intermediate Colleges.

Libraries.

6. The number of volumes in the University Library was 19,263 at the end of the year and the number in the Libraries of the Constituent and Intermediate Colleges was respectively 37,117 and 8,045. There were at the close of the year 13,490 printed books and 10,415 manuscripts in the Oriental Library. Presentations of the Library publications made to Pandits and distinguished scholars in and outside India numbered 1,201.

Finance.

7. The income of the University from all sources, including a Government grant of Rs. 12,42,000, amounted to Rs. 15,40,439 and the expenditure to Rs. 15,01,231, the corresponding figures for the previous year being respectively Rs. 14,47,299 and Rs. 13,97,909. Towards receipts, college fees contributed Rs. 1,27,860 and examination fees Rs. 72,978. A sum of Rs. 16,986 accrued as interest on investments. Important items of expenditure were Rs. 1,25,837 under "Direction," Rs. 9,00,203 on Colleges, including Rs. 5,74,882 on tutorial staff, Rs. 71,190 on examinations, Rs. 1,87,367 on buildings and furniture and Rs. 89,828 on scholarships and prizes.

Convocation.

8. The twelfth Convocation of the University to confer Degrees was held on the 24th August 1929, when Rajatantrapravina Sir Brajendranath Seal, Kt., M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., Vice-Chancellor, presided. Sir C. V. Raman, Kt., M.A., D.Sc., (Hons.), F.R.S., Palit Professor of Physics, Calcutta University, Calcutta, addressed the Graduates.

Recognition of Degrees and Examinations.

9. The Intermediate Examination of the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dacca, was recognised as equivalent to the Intermediate Examination of the Mysore University for purposes of admission to higher courses in the Mysore University.

The High School Examination of the Board has also been recognised by the Mysore University, according to rules of admission prescribed under Ordinance 55 (2) recently amended.

The Calcutta University has recognised the Intermediate in Arts and the Intermediate in Science Examination of the Mysore University as equivalent to the corresponding examination of that University.

The Bengal Council of Medical Registration recognised the L. M. P. Diploma of the Mysore University.

The Intermediate in Arts and Science and the B.A. Degree Examinations of the Annamalai University have been recognised by the Mysore University, on the basis of reciprocity.

The Intermediate in Arts, the Intermediate in Science, and the B.A. Degree Examinations of the Mysore University have been recognised by the Bombay University as equivalent to the corresponding examinations of that University.

General.

10. Government sanctioned the shifting of the Medical College from Bangalore to Mysore and the new building at Mysore was occupied by the College towards the end of the year.

The following courses of study and schemes of examination were sanctioned during the year:—

(*a*) Modification in the General Course of Study for the B.Sc. (Hons.) Degree Examination.

(*b*) Scheme of Examination for the M.A. Degree in Psychology, consequent on the revised courses of study.

(*c*) Revised Courses of Study (detailed) in Philosophy for the B.A. (Hons.) Degree Examination.

(*d*) Courses of study in Sociology for the B.A. (Pass) Degree.

(ii) Education.

11. The number of educational institutions, both public and private, on the 31st March 1930 was 8,358 with a strength of 329,928 as against 8,236 institutions with a strength of 318,867 on the corresponding date of the previous year. There were 7,202 public institutions as against 7,114 in 1928-29 and the number of scholars therein was 311,132 as against 300,862 in the preceding year (*Appendix XXV*).

The following table shows the different classes of public institutions with their strength :—

Kind of Institution.	*No.*	*Strength*
Government	5,727	259,713
Municipal	89	9,268
Aided	1,380	41,810
Un-aided	6	341
Total ...	7,202	311,132

12. The percentage of boys and girls at school to the population of the school-going age (taken at 15 per cent of the population of the State according to the Census of 1921) was 38·39 against 36·28 in 1928-29, that of boys only to the male population of the school-going age was 61·95 as against 61·22 and that of girls only to the female population of the school-going age was 14·83 as against 13·55 in the previous year. On an average, there was one school for every 2·9 square miles of area and 701 persons of the total population. One out of every 2·85 of the population of the school-going age was under instruction and the proportion of pupils to the total population was 1 in 19·76 against 1 in 18·76 in 1928-29. The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population was 8·9, that of girls to the total female population 2·22 and that of both boys and girls under instruction to the total population was 5·63. The percentage of students in the different grades of education to the total number of students, was as shown below :—

Grades of Institutions.	*Percentage of*	
	Boys.	*Girls.*
Colleges	1·1	0·25
High Schools	2·1	1·25
Middle and Incomplete Middle Schools ...	11·3	3·74
Primary Schools	85·5	94·76

The average monthly number of pupils on the rolls in all the public institutions was 301,313 as against 298,542 in the previous year and the average daily attendance was 227,383 as against 222,279 or 75·46 per cent of the average monthly number on the rolls as against 74·45 per cent in 1928-29.

Collegiate Education.

13. As in the past, there were four colleges for the study of oriental languages, with a total strength of 484 as against 449 in the previous year. Only two of these institutions, *viz.*, the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College at Bangalore and the Pandits' and Moulvis' classes of the Training College at Mysore, were under the control of the Department. The strength of the Sanskrit College was 107 including 5 girls (against 95 in 1928-29) consisting of 58 Brahmins, 42 Lingayets, 5 Vaisyas and 2 Devangas. The strength of the Pandits' and Moulvis' classes was 19, of whom one was a lady.

Secondary Education—High Schools.

14. In order to meet the growing demand for higher secondary education in the State, three Municipal High Schools were opened at Malvalli, Hole-Narsipur and Chintamani. There were thus 28 High Schools with a strength of 6,549 as against 25 High Schools with a strength of 6,380 in 1928-29. Of these High Schools, 17 were Government and 11 were aided institutions. The average daily attendance in all the High Schools was 5,895 as against 5,687 in the preceding year. As in the past, Upper Secondary classes in Kannada were maintained in the

Training College at Mysore and the District Normal and Vernacular High Schools at Tumkur and Shimoga. The strength of these classes on the 31st March 1930 was 232, of whom 45 were Mahomedans.

Middle Schools.

15. There were 259 Middle Schools for boys, with a strength of 25,970 as against 252 schools with a strength of 23,794 in 1928-29. Of these schools, 228 were Government institutions, 28 were aided and 3 were un-aided. Classified according to languages taught, 26 were Urdu Middle Schools, 3 Tamil Middle Schools and the rest Kannada Middle Schools. There were 271 Incomplete Middle Schools (against 272 in 1928-29) with a strength of 5,537. Forty-three of these were Urdu Schools, 2 Tamil Schools and the rest Kannada Schools. Classified according to management, 268 were Government institutions and 3 aided ones. There were 87 practical instruction classes imparting instruction in vocational subjects such as carpentry, tailoring, metal work, agriculture, etc. Of these, 79 were attached to boys' schools and 8 to girls, schools.

Primary Education.

16. The number of Primary Schools for boys rose from 5,677 with a strength of 219,753 to 5,875 with a strength of 230,296, showing an increase of 198 schools, and 10,543 pupils; of these schools, 4,220 were Government institutions, 83 Municipal Schools, 1,571 were aided and 1 un-aided. Of the 4,220 Government institutions, 502 were Urdu Schools, 2 were Telugu Schools, 1 was a Mahratta School and the rest were Kannada Schools, the last including 485 schools for pupils of the depressed classes. The percentage of boys in the primary classes to the total male population of the school-going age was 51·4 against 49·3 in 1928-29. Of the total number of pupils, 131,529 (or 57·11 per cent) were in the first year class. During the year, 145 new primary schools were opened and 60 aided primary schools converted into Government institutions. An important feature of the year's activity was the passing of the Elementary Education Regulation. Its main objects were to provide for the progressive expansion and development of education in the State with a view to reach within a reasonable period the goal of universal education and to invest local bodies with the management, control and financing of elementary education, while retaining effective powers of supervision, direction and ultimate control over educational policy and administration in the hands of the Department.

Special Instruction.—(i) Training Institutions.

17. On the last day of the school year; there were 14 (12 Government and 2 Aided) Training Institutions as against 12 on the 31st March 1929. Of these, 11 were for the training of school masters and 3 for the training of school mistresses. The total strength of all these institutions on the 31st March 1930 was 766. Government sanctioned the grant of six stipends of Rs. 20 each per mensem for the training of Aided School Teachers.

(ii) Industrial and Engineering Schools.

18. There were 19 Industrial Schools with a strength of 1,419. Of these, 2 schools for girls with a strength of 327 were under the control of the Department. The remaining schools were administered by the Industries and Commerce Department. The School of Engineering, Bangalore, had a strength of 285 on the 31st March 1930 as against 279 on the corresponding day of the previous year. The school was made permanent and orders were passed sanctioning the reservation of ten seats in the school for students belonging to the Malnad parts.

(iii) Commercial Schools.

19. There were 5 Commercial schools, of which, 2 were Government institutions, 2 aided and 1 was un-aided. The strength of all these schools was 511 against 371 in 1928-29. The strength of the Government institutions was 168 against 130 in the previous year.

(iv) Other Special Schools.

20. The Central Institute for Defectives at Mysore had a strength of 84, including 12 girls, on the 31st March 1930 as against 79 (including 10 girls) on the corresponding date in the previous year. Thirty-nine of the pupils were deaf-mutes, 44 blind and the remaining one was a teacher under training in the normal section. Twelve blind candidates appeared for the Government Music Examination held in August 1929 and 11 of them passed, 2 coming out in the first class.

Sanskrit Schools.

21. There were 51 Sanskrit Patasalas (exclusive of the Sanskrit Colleges) with a strength of 1,319 as against 1,504 in the previous year. Of these, 1,215 were boys and 104 were girls. There were 4,016 pupils studying Sanskrit in other schools, thus bringing the total number of pupils reading Sanskrit to 5,335.

22. The results of the S.S.L.C. Examination were as follows:— Results of Public Examinations.

Institutions	Number registered	Number examined	Number passed	Number declared eligible for college courses	Percentage of passes
1. Government	1,517	1,494	559	956	64
2. Aided	575	567	198	332	59
3. Private Study	149	142	10	25	7

23. The results of the other examinations are tabulated below:—

Serial No.	Name of Examination	Number examined	Number passed	Percentage of passes
1	Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination ...	206	79	38·3
2	English Lower Secondary Examination ...	5,604	1,969	35
3	Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination ...	3,472	837	24
4	Graduates' Training (Final only)	...	...	...
5	Under Graduates' Training (Final only)	9	7	78
6	Do (Full)	50	15	30
7	Upper Secondary Training (Final)	6	2	33
8	Do do (Full)	56	29	51
9	Lower Secondary Training (Final)	48	24	50
10	Do do (Full)	336	94	28
11	Sanskrit Board Examinations	31	11	35·5
12	Commercial Examinations	706	298	42

24. There were 662 institutions for the education of women on the 31st March 1930 with a strength of 34,958 as against 784 institutions with a strength of 37,709 at the end of the previous school year. The decrease by 122 schools was due to the amalgamation of a large number of girls' schools with boys' schools in rural areas. There were 27,162 girls studying in boys' schools. The total number of girls under instruction in all the institutions was thus 62,120 as against 61,308 at the end of 1928-29. The percentage of girls at school to the total girl population of the school-going age was 14·83 as against 13·55 in the previous year. Women's Education.

The classification of these institutions, according to the grades of education, was as follows:—

Nature of Institutions.	*Number.*
Colleges	2
English High Schools	5
Kannada High School	1
Middle Schools	26
Incomplete Middle Schools	43
Primary Schools	580
Training Schools for mistresses	3
Industrial Schools	2
Total ...	662

Classified according to management, 544 were Government institutions, 84 aided institutions and 34 were municipal schools.

25. The following table shows the results of the public examinations of 1930 so far as they relate to girls:—

Examination	Number registered	Number examined	Number passed	Europeans	Indian Christians	Mahomedans	Hindus
TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES EXAMINATIONS.							
Secondary Grade—							
Full Examination	3	3	1	...	1	...	...
Practical	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Secondary Grade—							
Full Examination	1	1	1	..	...	...	1
Practical	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Secondary Grade—							
Full Examination	36	35	12	...	2	3	7
Theory only	...	...	5	...	2	1	2
Practical	6	6	3	...	...	1	2
Special Sewing Examination	21	20	5	...	...	...	5
Pandit's Examination	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination.	23	21	7	...	...	3	4
Middle School Examination	353	339	133	9	34	7	83
Lower Secondary do	454	421	127	...	14	48	65
S. S. L. C. do	72	71	47	...	14	2	31

26. The total expenditure on women's education (including that of the University) was Rs. 6,95,420, of which a sum of Rs. 5,77,885 was contributed from State Funds.

Education of Europeans and Eurasians.

27. On the last day of the school year, there were 5 institutions with a strength of 483 (202 boys and 281 girls) for the education of Europeans and Eurasians as against 5 with a strength of 479 at the end of 1928-29. In addition to 440 Europeans or Eurasians, there were 13 Hindus, 4 Mahomedans, 15 Indian Christians, 3 Parsis and 8 others attending these institutions. These 5 institutions were in receipt of a grant-in-aid of Rs. 548-8-0 per mensem.

Education of Mahomedans.

28. The number of Urdu schools, for boys and girls, was 965 with a strength of 37,138 (of whom 138 were non-Mahomedans) as against 941 institutions with a strength of 36,612 at the end of the previous school year.

The following table shows the various kinds of schools for boys and girl separately:—

Nature of schools	Boys		Girls	
	Number of schools	Strength	Number of schools	Strength
Vernacular High School attached to the Training College	1	56	...	...
Middle Schools	26	1,558	2	148
Incomplete Middle Schools	43	644	16	255
Primary Schools	665	24,681	211	9,770
Training School	...	...	1	26
Total ...	735	26,939	230	10,199

There were 6,447 Mahomedans reading in general schools where the medium of instruction was not Urdu, thus making a total of 43,447 Mahomedan pupils under instruction in all schools.

The percentage of Mahomedan boys and girls to the total Mahomedan population of the school-going age was 85·33. Out of 147 students examined at the S. S. L. C. Examination, 70 passed; in the Middle School Examination 124 passed out of 393 and in the Lower Secondary Examination 107 passed out of 325 students examined. Government have sanctioned a scheme for the encouragement of High School education among the Muslim community by the institution of more scholarships. Under this scheme private benefactions ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,000 in each case will be received and deposited in the treasury as charitable endowments. The interest accruing annually on these deposits will be supplemented by an equal amount as a grant from Government, subject to a limit of Rs. 1,000 on the whole, and the total sum thus collected will be awarded as scholarships. The scheme is to be in force for a period of 3 years in the first instance. The total expenditure incurred by Government on educational institutions specially intended for pupils of the Mahomedan community was Rs. 5,22,602, of which a sum of Rs. 2,93,600 was spent on primary education for boys and girls.

29. The number of special schools for the education of the depressed classes was 636 with a strength of 17,090 (including 2,539 girls) as against 641 institutions with a strength of 17,315 (including 2,946 girls) at the end of 1928-29. The number of pupils of the depressed classes reading in general schools was 4,680 as against 4,268 in the previous year. Of the 636 special institutions, 531 were Government institutions (including 4 Middle Schools), 100 were aided schools, 4 Municipal Schools and 1 was a special school. Education of the Depressed Classes.

Including the Central Adikarnataka Institute at Mysore, there were 6 Adikarnataka Boarding Houses, of which one was solely intended for Adikarnataka girls.

The particulars of schools intended for certain other depressed classes were as below: —

Name of tribe	Number of schools	Strength
Lambanis	30	679
Hill Tribes	1	13
Woddars	4	59
Kanabis	5	63

30. These are the 1,156 private schools mentioned in paragraph 11 *supra*. They do not generally follow the departmental curriculum nor are they subject to departmental supervision or inspection. Their strength was 18,796 (including 1,810 girls) on the last day of 1929-30, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 1,122 schools with a strength of 18,005. Most of these schools were of the primary grade, but 5 of them were of an advanced standard, teaching Sanskrit. Village Indigenous Schools.

31. For imparting instruction to adults, there were 285 schools with a strength of 6,562 as against 368 schools with a strength of 7,898 on the last day of the previous school year. The decrease is due to the closure of several schools on account of their unsatisfactory working. Adult Education.

32. The general health and physical development of pupils in schools continued to receive attention. A batch of teachers at Bangalore was trained in the system of physical exercises called *Suryanamaskaras*. Certain new systems of physical exercises were also given a trial. Regular physical exercises and participation in group games have been made an integral part of the S. S. L. C. Scheme. The posts of Inspectors of Physical Education were made permanent. Orders were passed during the year providing for the medical inspection of school children every year instead of five times during the pupils' school life as heretofore. A full time lady medical officer was appointed for the medical inspection of girls' schools in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore. Physical Education.

33. There were 92 hostels with 3,138 boarders as against 85 with 3,042 in 1928-29. Twenty-seven of these were Government institutions, 55 aided and 10 un-aided. Of the Government Hostels, 4 were attached to the Colleges under the University and the rest to the institutions under the Department. Boarders in Hostels.

Scout Movement.

34. The progress of the Boy Scouts Movement was steadily maintained and there were 5,850 active members, showing an increase of 300 over the figure for the year 1928-29. The important events of the year connected with the movement were (1) the affiliation of the Boy Scouts of Mysore to the All-India Association at Delhi, (2) the holding of a Re-union Camp at Hulikere, and (3) the holding of three training camps for Cub Masters.

Scholarships.

35. A sum of Rs. 1,72,708 was spent on scholarships, excluding those of the University. The more important scholarships awarded during the year were:—

Number and nature of scholarships	*Amount* Rs.
1,210 Backward Class Scholarships	72,600
1,938 Depressed Class Scholarships	47,600
307 Scholarships for women	15,030
194 Military Scholarships	10,040
83 Scholarships for Mahomedans	7,460

Government sanctioned the grant of two Damodar Das Scholarships, one of £250 per annum for the M.Ed. Course for one year and another of £300 per annum for two years for the study of Vocational Education in the University of Columbia.

Free-Studentships.

36. Out of 6,584 students in the High School classes, 1,384 held fee concessions on account of their being either recipients of scholarships or by reason of their belonging to certain specified communities entitled to such concession. In addition, 272 free studentships and 1,635 half-free studentships were granted to other than scholarship-holders in the High School classes.

Inspections.

37. The Director of Public Instruction toured for 118 days visiting 270 offices and institutions and attending 155 meetings and conferences. The three Deputy Directors inspected 408 institutions besides visiting a number of offices and schools. Officers of the Revenue and other Departments paid 1249 visits to Educational institutions. The Dewan visited a number of institutions in the course of his tours.

Finance.

38. The total expenditure on Public Instruction, including that on University Education, amounted to Rs. 68,10,292 or Rs. 1,14,144 more than that of the previous year. A sum of Rs. 43,59,409 was spent on Government institutions, Rs. 5,27,734 on aided institutions, Rs. 1,62,353 on Municipal schools, Rs. 6,20,635 on buildings and furniture and Rs. 11,40,161 on miscellaneous items including direction, inspection, scholarships, etc. The direct expenditure on education was Rs. 50,49,496 or 74·14 per cent of the total expenditure. The amounts spent on various grades of education were as follows:—

Grade of Education	Expenditure	Percentage
	Rs.	
1. University Education	8,27,547	12·15
2. Oriental Colleges not forming part of the University	41,757	0·61
3. Training institutions for men and women including the Training Colleges.	2,25,909	3·31
4. High School Education	6,80,314	9·98
5. Middle Schools	10,53,763	15·47
6. Primary Education for boys and girls	20,17,340	29·62
7. Technical Schools (Engineering, Industrial and Commercial) ...	2,02,866	2·97

Of the total expenditure (of Rs. 68,10,292), a sum of Rs. 56,37,533 (83·00 per cent) was contributed from State Funds, Rs. 6,25,491 (9·18 per cent) from Local Funds and Rs. 68,027 (1·00 per cent) from Municipal Funds, while a sum of Rs. 2,82,246 (4·14 per cent) was derived from fees and Rs. 1,96,995 (2·89 per cent) from other sources, mainly contributions by aided agencies. A sum of Rs. 12,94,100 was available for expenditure out of the Education Cess Funds and the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 6,23,100, including that on Educational buildings. This left a balance of Rs. 6,71,000 at the end of the year.

The average cost of education per head of the population was Rs. 1-2-7 as against Rs. 1-2-3 in 1928-29. Of this, Re. 0-15-5 was met from State Funds as against Re. 0-14-9 in the preceding year.

39. The following were the important items of educational activity and administrative reform during the year :— General.

(1) Trial of the "Dalton Plan" of Education as an experimental measure in the Maharaja's High School, Mysore.
(2) Modification in the existing rules regarding private candidature at the middle school examination so as to enable a candidate to appear for the first time by private study.
(3) Inclusion of Sericulture as one of the subjects for the Middle School and Lower Secondary Examinations of 1930 and onwards.
(4) Transfer of the control of Primary Education in Tumkur town to the local municipality on certain conditions.
(5) Holding of a refresher course for Urdu Mistresses employed in schools in Bangalore City
(6) Grant of exemption to Depressed Class students from the payment of medical inspection fees in all places where medical inspection has been introduced.
(7) Opening of G. D. A. classes in the Commercial School at Bangalore and the abolition of the Commercial School at Mysore.
(8) Award of three prizes of the total value of Rs. 700 (Rs. 300, Rs. 200 and Rs. 200) out of Devaraja Bahadur Charity Funds for works of literary merit in Sanskrit and Kannada.
(9) Opening of a rapid literacy class at Kempanahalli near Chickmagalur for a period of about six months with a view to devise methods helpful in the campaign against adult illiteracy.
(10) Granting of certain concessions in order to encourage private benefactions for the provision of buildings for schools.
(11) Levy of education cess in the Yelandur and Sringeri Jahgirs and the transfer of control of Primary Education in these two Jahgirs to the department from 1st April 1930.

(iii) Encouragement to Authors.

40. Out of the provision of Rs. 4,000 made for the encouragement of authors, 15 books and 8 journals were purchased for distribution among school libraries.

41. In response to the notification published, inviting authors to compete for the Devaraj Bahadur Charity Literary Prizes, 17 Kannada and Sanskrit manuscripts and 29 Kannada and Sanskrit Books were received. These were under the consideration of a committee of six gentlemen at the end of the year.

(iv) Literature.

42. The number of books and periodicals registered during the year was 245 (123 books and 122 periodicals) as against 330 (152 books and 178 periodicals) in the previous year. Of these, 112 were in the vernaculars spoken in the State, 114 in English or other European languages, three in Indian classical languages and 16 in more than one language. Of the 123 books, 30 were on Religion, 6 on Education, 5 on Philosophy, 2 on Grammar and 6 on History and Geography. Drama was represented by 6 works, fiction by 7 and poetry by 8, prose and politics by 1 each, biography and language by 5 each, while 41 were of a miscellaneous nature. Copyright was secured in respect of 65 books realising Rs. 130, against 60 books realising Rs. 120 in the preceding year.

CHAPTER VIII—MISCELLANEOUS.

(i) Muzrai.

Muzrai Institutions.

1. There were 13,006 Muzrai institutions in the State at the end of the year under report, as detailed below :—

(*a*) Mathas	215		
(*b*) Chattrams	52	374	
(*c*) Rest houses	21	Major	
(*d*) Temples, major	79	Institutions.	
(*e*) Major Mahomedan Institutions	7		
(*f*) Temples, minor	1,123		
(*g*) Village Temples	11,167		
(*h*) Jain Bastis	46		
(*i*) Other Mahomedan Institutions	295		
(*j*) Roman Catholic Church	1		
	13,006		

2. The opening balance at the credit of the institutions was Rs. 11,48,609-10-0 and the income and expenditure of these institutions were respectively Rs. 7,83,824-6-7 and Rs. 8,29,948-2-6, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,02,485-14-1 at the end of the year. There were pending at the beginning of the year 202 Muzrai works estimated to cost Rs. 2,01,754-10-4 and 168 works costing Rs. 1,33,271-14-10 were sanctioned during the year bringing the total to 370 works costing Rs. 3,35,026-9-2. One hundred and sixty-three works were executed at a cost of Rs. 84,349-13-8, leaving 207 works estimated at Rs. 2,50,676-11-6 at the close of the year. With a view to expedite the execution of Muzrai works, orders were passed during the year raising to Rs. 1,000 the limit of Rs. 250 fixed in respect of sanction by the Muzrai Commissioner of works to be executed without reference to the Public Works Department.

Mathas.

3. Fourteen Mathas were under the management of Government as against 10 in 1928-29. The Swamis of the Sri Sivaganga, Avani and Bheemanakatte Mathas continued to make satisfactory progress in their studies. The Swami of the Sri Siregere Matha was permitted the use of certain additional insignia. The management of some of the village institutions in the Chitaldrug District was handed over to the respective Village Panchayets.

Chattram Savings Fund.

4. Out of the Chattram Savings Fund, a sum of Rs. 7,500 was paid towards the construction of the Central Institute for Defectives in Mysore. The grants-in-aid in respect of the Vriddhasrama at Mysore (Rs. 1,000 per annum) and the Asakta Poshaka Sabha at Bangalore (Rs. 50 per mensem) were continued during the year. An annual grant of Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned in favour of the home to be started in Chickmagalur for the relief of the destitute and the infirm.

Prince Gulam Mahomed's Charities.

5. The *corpus* of the charities instituted by His Highness the late Prince Gulam Mahomed was Rs. 1,78,000 as in 1928-29. The income of the charity including the opening balance amounted to Rs. 10,970-10-2 and the expenditure Rs. 6,201-11-3, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 4,768-14-11. The recipients of the charity numbered 164, comprising 97 Mahomedans, 47 Christians and 20 Brahmins.

Grants-in-aid and endowments.

6. The annual grant of Rs. 600 to the Roman Catholic Church at Erangere, Mysore, and the sanctioned annual grants in respect of the Friend-in-Need Society at Bangalore, (Rs. 600), the Girdlestone Home for Incurables (Rs. 300), the Aryadharma Bodhini Sabha (Rs. 225), the Ubhaya Vedanta Pravartana Sabha at Melkote (Rs. 120) and Ganesa Utsava in the Chamarajendra Veda Mahapatasala at Bangalore (Rs. 25), were continued during the year.

Fresh endowments sanctioned during the year comprised (1) an extent of 14 acres and 32 guntas of land granted free of cost to the Jumma Musjid at Chitaldrug, (2) an extent of 4 acres of land granted free of cost to the Anjaneyaswami

Temple at Nagamangala, (3) the remaining extent of 11 acres and 12 guntas of the same survey number to the Mosque at Bellur, and (4) an extent of 10 acres of land granted at an upset price to a Mosque at Kariyatanahalli village, Nagamangala Taluk.

The following were the more important endowments offered by private persons for the benefit of Muzrai institutions :—

(*a*) Rs. 10,000 by the Sri Swami of the Sri Parakala Matha for holding the Visishtadvaita Vedanta Mahasabha annually and awarding prizes.

(*b*) Rs. 8,000 by Mr. Rajamuniappa Setty of Bowringpet for Rathotsava expenses of Sri Chandra Mouleswaraswami and Sri Kanyaka Parameswari at Bowringpet.

(*c*) Rs. 7,000 by Mr. Devi Prasad, Chickmagalur, for the performance of puja in the Sri Venugopalaswami Temple at Basavanahalli.

Educational Institutions.

7. The Ayurvedic College at Mysore, the Sanskrit College at Melkote and the Sri Chamarajendra Veda Mahapathasala at Bangalore were the three educational institutions under the control of the Department. The strength of the Ayurvedic College was 57 in the Ayurvedic Section and 35 in the Unani Section. Fifty-one of these were Government stipendiary students and 8 scholarship-holders, 7 awarded by District Boards and 1 by Palyan V. Pandit. The average daily attendance in the out-patient dispensary attached to the College was 298 in the Ayurvedic section and 293 in the Unani section. Orders were passed during the year sanctioning the preparation of medicines for sale in the pharmacy branch of the Ayurvedic and Unani Hospitals. The College building named after Vaidya Ratna Mr. Gundlu Pandit Lakshmanachar was nearly completed and the ground floor was taken charge of on the 2nd April 1930. The College has since been formally opened by Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M. Ismail on the 17th August 1930. A further donation of Rs. 6,000 was offered by Vaidyaratna Mr. Lakshmanachar for the construction of an Ayurvedic Dispensary in Mysore. Dharmaprakasa Mr. D. Banumiah has offered a donation of Rs. 10,000 for the construction of a building for the in-patient ward attached to the College. Bhishagratna Mr. B. V. Pandit of Nanjangud offered a gold medal of the value of Rs. 25 to the student who stood first in the Intermediate Ayurvedic Examination held during the year under report. The total expenditure on the College and Hospitals amounted to Rs. 33,232.

The Sanskrit College at Melkote had a strength of 57, of whom 9 came from the moffussil. In the annual examinations held during the year, 44 passed out of 57 students examined. The College was in receipt of the following grants :— Rs. 270 per mensem from the Education Department for maintenance, Rs. 50 a month from the same source for grant of scholarships, Rs. 1,500 per annum from the General Muzrai Funds and Rs. 36 per mensem from private contributions from certain charities in Madras. The Sri Chamarajendra Veda Mahapathasala at Bangalore, had on its rolls, 68 students with an average daily attendance of 62. The reorganisation of the Pathasala sanctioned in the previous year was given effect to from 1st July 1929. A class for teaching the Sama Veda was started as an experimental measure during the year and it is under contemplation to have it as a permanent section of the institution. Besides the above institutions, there were 23 Vedapathasalas in different parts of the State maintained out of Muzrai Funds.

General.

8. A special staff costing Rs. 2,000 per annum was sanctioned during the year for the proper preservation of the Belur and Halebid temples. Two of the important building works sanctioned were the—

(*a*) Construction of 16 Barr Sepoys' quarters at a cost of Rs. 11,440 for the guards stationed at the temple of Sri Chamarajeswara Swami at Chamarajanagar, and

(*b*) Construction of a new Mosque at Yedatore Town at a cost of Rs. 13,850.

A grant of Rs. 3,000 was made by Government for the construction of a Mosque at Sarjapur in Anekal Taluk from the State grant and the General Muzrai Funds set apart for repairs and construction work.

Sanction was accorded to the construction of a Recreation Hall as an adjunct to the Sanatorium at Mysore at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,500 to be named after the late Mr. Nowl Krishnadas, the charge being met from the funds of the said charities. A sum of Rs. 5,000 towards the construction of a compound wall, etc., to the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Mysore and a sum of Rs. 16,576 towards

the construction of Lokasevaniratha Mr. Amble Anniah Pandit Dharmasala at Mysore, were sanctioned from the accumulated savings under the "Nowl Krishnadas Charities." An estimate for Rs. 20,508 was sanctioned for the construction of a Mutt building in new Sosale Town otherwise known as Vyasarayapura. The investigation of defunct Muzrai institutions started in the Shimoga District during 1928-29 was continued and, as a result of inspecting 412 institutions in the taluks of Shimoga and Tirthahalli, wrongful alienations were traced in respect of 159 institutions. Orders were passed during the year directing the assumption of management of the properties belonging to the Vyasarayaswami Mutt situated outside the State. In pursuance of these orders, a Government Officer was appointed as Agent, who will be assisted in his work by the officers of the Madras Government. On the recommendation of the Muzrai Commissioner, Government approved of the opening of a register of hereditary temple servants. In furtherance of the policy laid down in the matter of training Pandits in Agama Sastras, orders were passed prescribing a syllabus of studies for the three Pandits selected for training in the three Agamas. Scales of income and expenditure were sanctioned in respect of 5 major Muzrai institutions by the Muzrai Commissioner.

9. The Commander-in-Chief of India, Major F. Braden and party, the Publicity Officer, Sir Bhupendranath Mitra, President of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee and Justice Mr. Venkatasubba Rao visited the temples at Belur and Sravanabelagola. His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, visited certain Muzrai institutions in the Bangalore District. His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar visited the Gumbuz at Seringapatam and the Hon'ble the Resident and Sir B. N. Mitra also visited this institution.

(ii) Amrit Mahal Department.

10. The Amrit Mahal Department has on the whole had a successful year: while the birth rate remained the same as that of the previous year at approximately 40 per cent, the death rate was reduced from 10·6 per cent to 9 per cent.

Three of the herds suffered from an outbreak of rinderpest and five from an attack of black quarter but in both cases, the diseases were brought promptly under control. A total of 2,309 head were protected against rinderpest by the serum simultaneous method.

11. The total number of animals in the various herds at the end of the year was 5,585 or 34 less than at the end of the previous year. As a total of 302 head were sent to the Cattle Breeding Station, the actual number of Amrit Mahal animals remaining with Government at the end of the year was really more than at the end of the previous year.

12. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 36,418 as against Rs. 35,193 in the previous year or an increase of Rs. 1,125.

The arrears of revenue which stood at Rs. 41,951 at the end of 1928-29 was reduced to Rs. 32,515 during the year. Of this, Rs. 26,972 was placed in the hands of the Revenue Department for collection.

(iii) Archæology.

13. Fifteen monuments were surveyed during the year, including a fine star-shaped three-celled Hoysala temple at Ane-Kannambadi in the Hassan District. The total number of new inscriptions collected during the year was about 100, including some important stone and copper plate records of the early Western Gangas, one of which throws interesting light on their relations with the Pallava Kingdom.

14. The work of excavating the ancient site of Chandravalli near Chitaldrug was continued and more than a thousand interesting antiquities were collected and brought to headquarters for study. Trial excavations conducted near the Asokan inscriptions at Siddapura in the Molakalmuru Taluk confirmed the existence of a buried town of a date more ancient than the town discovered at Chandravalli.

Excavation in this field promises to throw light on the condition of the Deccan in the Maurvan period. Trial diggings at Kittur in the Heggaddevankote Taluk of the Mysore District revealed that buried in the lands near the village are ruined brick structures which are probably the remains of Kirtipura, the capital of the ancient kingdom of Punnad.

15. The preparation of monograph on Chalukyan Architecture made steady progress and many valuable drawings of elevations and ground plans were prepared.

(iv) Ethnographic Survey.

16. The second volume of the publication entitled the *Mysore Tribes and Castes* was issued during the year. The book has elicited great praise both from the leading anthropologists and the press, Indian and foreign. The manuscripts for the third volume were sent to the press and its printing and publication has since been completed. A portion of the field work for the fourth volume was also done.

(v) Government Press.

17. There were 410 paid employees in the Central Press at the close of the year as against 406 at the end of the previous year. Of these, 130 were on the fixed scale and the remaining 280 on the piece-work wages system as against 132 and 274 respectively in the preceding year. The strength of the establishment of the Branch Press at Mysore was 102 at the end of the year, consisting of 61 permanent men, 40 piece-workers and 1 pie-boy, as against 103 at the close of the previous year. Establishment.

18. The value of the plant of the Cental Press at the close of the year was Rs. 3,00,323 and that of the Branch Press Rs. 56,936. Plant and Stores.

The Cash receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 40,443 as against Rs. 41,633 in the previous year. The total expenditure of the Central Press during the year was Rs. 1,96,604 as against Rs. 1,78,040 in the preceding year. Finance.

19. The number of copies of the English Gazette issued free to Government offices and other institutions decreased from 1,164 to 1,162 during the year, but the number of Kannada copies so issued rose from 365 to 412. The cost of printing the Gazette amounted to Rs. 41,531 while the receipts were Rs. 14,268 representing 34 per cent of the outlay as against 35 per cent in the previous year. The *Mysore Gazette*.

20. The general educational school conducted by the Education Department for the benefit of the Press employees had on its rolls 42 boys, all of whom were more than 11 years old. The printing school intended for giving technical instruction to the employees, of the Press was held throughout the year. During the year, there were 39 students attending the vocational classes held for the students of the High Schools and 34 students sat for the S.S.L.C. Examination with printing and book-binding as an additional subject. Of these, 19 were successful representing nearly 56 per cent of the total number examined. There were 156 members in the Press Employees' Co-operative Society and the transactions during the year amounted to Rs. 16,500. General.

21. Government passed orders insuring the Press buildings against fire. With a view to effect economies in the present level of expenditure under printing and stationery, a Committee was appointed in June 1929 to go into the question and submit a detailed report to Government. As a result of the Committee's recommendations, Government have passed orders increasing the number of working hours of the Press from six to eight hours a day, rivising the permanent establishment of the two Presses at Bangalore and Mysore, introducing a sliding scale of wages for piece-work compositors and abolishing the hour account system in composing and the piece-work system in the machine and the binding branches of the Government Press.

(vi) Stationery.

22. The year opened with a stock of stationery worth Rs. 1,49,981 and new stock valued at Rs. 2,09,797 was added during the year, making a total stock of Rs. 3,59,778 against Rs. 3,70,955 in the previous year. The value of issues to the several offices amounted to Rs. 2,21,603 against Rs. 2,20,974 in the preceding year. The value of stock at the end of the year was Rs. 1,38,175. The number of offices to which supplies were made from the Stationery Depot increased by 11 as against 39 in the previous year.

As in the past, purchases were made through the Stores Purchase Committee. In a few cases, however, local purchases (to the extent of Rs. 931 in value) were made mostly of articles not stocked for general supply to meet urgent demands.

23. Orders were passed at the close of the year on the report of the Press Committee, constituting the Stationery and Forms Branch as a separate unit of the Government Press under the charge of a Gazetted Officer. Orders were also issued during the year in respect of expediting the work of standardization of forms, supply of forms direct to Taluk offices and supply of stationery articles to different offices spread over the whole year to ensure economy in supply and revising the Government Order of 1904 regarding the mode of supply of stationery and forms to all offices.

(vii) Meteorology.

24. There were 1 first class observatory at Bangalore and 4 third class observatories at Mysore, Hassan, Chitaldrug and Balehonnur for recording weather elements. The arrangements made for recording temperature and humidity at Jogimatti, a hill station near Chitaldrug, were continued during the year under report. All the self-recording instruments at the Bangalore Observatory worked satisfactorily. The hourly readings obtained from them, as also the observations recorded at the *mofussil* observatories, were reduced and tabulated for publication. Information regarding local weather conditions was supplied regularly to the Meteorological Officers at Poona and Madras for publication and for the preparation of weather forecasts.

25. Observations of pilot balloons with the theodilite were made throughout the year in order to determine the velocity and direction of wind in upper regions of the atmosphere. The results of these observations were daily telegraphed to Poona. The finding of north and east component and other calculations wanted by the Upper Air Observatory at Agra were attended to and the calculated results were despatched to Agra weekly or monthly. Cloud observations with a Nephescope were made daily at 8, 12 and 16 hours and the records communicated to Agra once a month. Thirty-three sets of storm observations and sixty-two sets of special balloon observations were taken at the Bangalore Observatory. Eighteen sets of balloon observations for International Upper Air Research were taken and the results intimated to Agra. Twenty-five sets of storm observations at Chitaldrug and twelve sets at Mysore were taken and wired to Poona.

26. Two new raingauge stations were opened during the year, bringing the total number of such stations to 239 at the end of the year. Of these, all except twenty-seven stations were inspected during the year and 105 were inspected more than once. With the exception of the Observatory at Chitaldrug, all the other third class observatories and the Bangalore Meteorological Office were inspected during the year by the Meteorological Reporter. Monthly means of weather elements continued to be published in the *Mysore Gazette*. The mean daily values of the Bangalore Observatory were sent to the *Daily Post* for publication every day. A weekly statement giving rainfall, temperature and wind velocity was issued for publication in a Kannada Weekly. The expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 14,362 during the year as against Rs. 14,701 in the preceding year.

(viii) Horticulture and Public Gardens.

Government Botanic Gardens. The Lal-Bagh.

27. The Lal-Bagh Garden maintained its popularity as a place of public resort and recreation. The lawns, buildings, roads and paths were kept in good condition. The Economic garden consisting of medicinal herbs and fibre rubber, tannin plants and exotic fruit plants was improved. The birds and animals were well looked after, and there was a considerable increase in the number of pigeons; rabbits, guinea pigs, spotted deer, etc. The cost of maintenance of the Lal-Bagh amounted to Rs. 37,475-10-9.

Economic work

28. A dozen varieties of economic plants were acclimatised during the year and about half a dozen varieties were propagated and seedlings thereof distributed to various parts in the State. The work on fruit cultivation was as usual carried on in the Government Botanic Garden, the Palace Orchard, the Horticultural Farm and the Central Fruit nursery. In the nursery, about 15,000 fruit plants such as Coorg oranges, guavas and limes were propagated for distribution and 5,463 fruit plants out of these were supplied free for planting in villages to the District Economic Superintendents; 250 Queen pine-apples were planted for propagation and 200 Allahabad guavas were grafted and distributed, besides some Butter-fruit and Nagpur pomegranate plants. Certain new varieties of vegetables were grown in the Horticultural Farm to acertain their suitability and productive value. Of the vegetables successfully grown during the past year, mention may be made of varieties of maize, potatoes and plantains. About 200 pounds of Russian Sun Flower seed grown on the farm were sold during the year. Of the grasses grown on a large scale in the farm, Rhodes grass is being largely cultivated and over 250 tons of this grass were grown and supplied to the Military Department. The income and expenditure of the Horticultural Farm during the year amounted respectively to Rs. 9,720-1-9 and Rs. 6,375-1-11.

Scientific work.

29. Among plants of horticultural and botanical interest introduced during the year were 11 new kinds of trees including oak, hawthorn, etc., from Australia, several varieties of Cannas from Germany and Poona, 28 varieties of roses from England and certain other flower plants from America and Germany. About 278 pounds of seeds were collected for sale and for supply to other botanical and horticultural institutions. The spraying staff attached to the department treated 31,035 fruit and other trees for various pests. The incoming and outgoing plants were as usual fumigated with hydrocianic acid gas.

Horticultural School.

30. In the Horticultural School, there were three batches of 15 students undergoing training. The first batch of 8 students appeared for the final diploma examination in December 1929 and all of them were successful.

Waste-land Plantations.

31. Of the two waste land trial plantations near Seringapatam and Tumkur, the former was closed and in the latter, there were over 15,000 plants. About 14,000 plants were distributed to raiyats, muncipalities and Government institutions. The sisal plants planted on the boundary of the plantation were growing well.

Horticultural Inspectors.

32. The three Horticultural Inspectors appointed in the previous year for the Districts inspected a number of gardens and helped people in the selection of sites for fruit and vegetable cultivation and demonstrated cultural and spraying methods to them. They also took part in District and Taluk Exhibitions where demonstrations in fruit preservation were held.

Poultry Farm.

33. The work of the Poultry Farm did not make progress, as was expected. An outbreak of the Nasaroup disease reduced the young stock. Nevertheless 135 birds were protected, of which 62 were sold besides some 10 sittings of eggs for breeding. The original breeding hens imported from Lucknow and Madras were successfully protected, while private people were given instructions in the matter of treating the disease. Several experiments in feeding were carried out.

Horticultural Shows.

34. At the two Horticultural Shows held during the year, the Department arranged for the exhibition of the domestic fruit preservation outfit and preserved fruits, such as mangoes, pineapples, etc. It also organised a scientific section displaying economic plants with their commercial and industrial products.

Other Gardens and Parks.

35. The Cubbon Park was maintained in good condition and several improvements in the lay-out and new planting were carried out.

Finance.

36. The total expenditure of the Gardens Department was Rs. 2,16,395-8-5 as against Rs. 1,83,210-15-8 in the preceding year.

(ix) Hill Station.

37. The Nandi Hill Station maintained its popularity as a health resort in summer. The number of visitors to the Station was 883 as against 1,115 in the preceding year, consisting of 691 from within the State and 192 visitors from outside. The conveniences and comforts for the visitors were well looked after. A dispensary, a sub-post office, a police out-post, a provision depot and a reading room were maintained during the season. The buildings and grounds were kept in good condition.

The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 4,424-5-6 while the expenditure was Rs. 9,454-4-10.

(x) Government Museum.

38. The Museum was visited by 240,566 persons during the year as against 263,409 in the preceding year. One hundred and ninety-six specimens were added during the year against 109 in the preceding year. Of these, mention may be made of the following:—

(1) Exhibits illustrating the activities of the Mysore Iron Works.
(2) Irrigation models of the Tunnel Works of the Irwin Canal.

A sum of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned during the year for the purchase of specimens. The grant for the maintenance of the Institution was Rs. 9,100 and the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 6,942.

(xi) Printing Presses and Periodicals.

Printing Presses.

39. There were 104 printing presses on 31st March 1930 including the two Government Presses at Bangalore and Mysore as against 103 at the end of the previous year. Of these, 34 were in the Bangalore District, 11 in Kolar, 9 in Tumkur, 28 in Mysore, 3 in Hassan, 3 in Kadur, 11 in Shimoga and 5 in the Chitaldrug District.

Newspapers and Periodicals.

40. Excluding the Mysore Government Gazette and the Police Gazette (the latter published by the Police Department), there were 20 Newspapers and 41 periodicals in the State during 1929-30. Of these, 7 Newspapers were in English, 12 in Kannada, and 1 in Urdu. Of the 41 periodicals, 19 were in English and 22 in Kannada. Six were published quarterly, 1 bi-monthly and the rest monthly. One was a comic journal, 1 dealt with scientific topics, 15 with religion and philosophy and the rest with literature, education, temperance, economics and other miscellaneous matters.

(xii) Libraries.

The Educational Library.

41. The number of volumes in the Educational Library attached to the office of the Director of Public Instruction on 30th June 1930, was 4,288 and the number in the office library 2,987, as against 4,037 and 2,967 respectively in the previous year; and 191 volumes, mostly on education, were added during the year to the Educational Library as against 165 in 1928-29. The accessions to the office library numbered 20, being mainly official reports, as against 64 in the previous year. The number of books lent out from these Libraries during the year under report was 1,783 as against 1,776 in 1928-29.

Aided Public Libraries.

42. The two aided free Public Libraries at Bangalore and Mysore continued to work under the management of committees, the members of which were partly

nominated by Government and partly elected by subscribers. The following statement furnishes particulars of the working of these libraries :—

Particulars	Bangalore		Mysore	
	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30
1. Number of members ...	1,055	920	142	155
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2. Amount of subscription ...	8,789 0 0	8,115 0 0	1,700 0 0	1,638 0 0
3. Total income ...	16,227 7 0	17,134 2 7	7,896 14 7	6,952 8 1
4. Expenditure ...	14,159 9 0	14,841 10 0	6,571 1 0	6,489 5 1
5. Balance ...	1,067 14 0	2,292 8 7	1,325 13 7	463 3 0
	No.	No.	No.	No.
6. Total number of books ...	15,565	15,993	9,526	9,229
7. Accessions ...	836	633	329	240
8. Number of issues ...	74,995	73,849	44,024	32,998
9. Periodicals subscribed for—				
(*a*) Indian ...	105	98	61	53
(*b*) Foreign ...	34	56	24	24
10. Total number of visitors ...	89,753	88,162	1,32,820	1,41,078

43. The vernacular home circulating section for ladies, which was started in January 1927 in the Public Library, Bangalore, showed steady progress during the year, the number of lady members being 103.

44. There were 81 Libraries working in the moffussil of which 13 stocked both English and Kannada books, 3 English, Kannada and Urdu books and 65 Kannada books only. Grants-in-aid were distributed, as usual, to the Libraries on the recommendations of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts. **Rural and Urban Libraries.**

45. The Central Book Depot stocked books and maps and supplied them to educational institutions and Government Departments through 156 Branch Depots and agencies. The stock at the close of the year was valued at Rs. 2,74,787-1-8 against Rs. 2,57,590 in 1928-29 and purchases amounting to Rs. 1,44,144-0-0 were made during the year. The net sum realised by sales at the Central and Branch Depots and at agencies amounted to Rs. 89,236-12-0 and the value of free supplies of books made to various Government offices and educational institutions amounted to Rs. 40,900-2-5. The expenditure of the Depot (exclusive of commission paid) was Rs. 10,256-6-11. **The Central Book Depot, Bangalore.**

(xiii) Stores Purchase Committee.

46. Rajakaryaprasakta Dewan Bahadur Mr. M. N. Krishna Rao continued to be the President of the Committee. There were eight meetings of the Committee during the year and the number of subjects considered was 65. These related to questions of procedure, consideration of tenders and other matters. **Constitution, Meetings, etc.**

47. The number of orders placed in foreign countries was 121 of the value of £70,918-1-6 or Rs. 9,45,574-5-4 as against 117 orders of the value of £1,46,406-5-7 or Rs. 19,52,083-11-7 during the year 1928-29. The largest purchasing Department was the Mysore Railways and the next in order were the Electrical and the Medical Departments, the value of stores obtained for these departments being £31,242-13-7, £15,867-8-5 and £8,802-0-0 respectively. **Purchases: Foreign.**

Local.

48. The number of orders placed in India was 435 of the value of Rs. 16,50,744-14-2 as against 359 valued at Rs. 14,23,587-14-8 during the year 1928-29. The value of all stores purchased in India and from abroad amounted to Rs. 25,96,319-13-6.

Incidental cost.

49. The total amount paid to Messrs. Rendal, Palmer and Tritton, London, on account of the work done by them was Rs. 27,604-11-7, of which a sum of Rs. 9,049-1-7, represented the inspection charges paid by them to their inspectors and debited to the respective indents. Their net charges, which include their retainer fee of £300 and the proportionate cost of the office staff and printing and stationery were Rs. 18,555-9-10, which, on the value of purchases arranged by them, worked out to an incidence of 4·4 per cent. The high incidence is attributable to the marked fall in the value of purchases made for the Railway Department during the year. The cost of the Stores Purchase Committee on account of salaries, establishment, travelling allowance and contingencies was Rs. 15,763-3-0. After deducting the sum of Rs. 1,155-8-0 realized by the sale of tender forms, the net expenditure on the Committee was Rs. 14,607-11-3, which, on the total value of orders placed by them both in India and abroad, *viz.*, Rs. 25,96,320, worked out to an incidence of 0·56 per cent. The incidence of cost of the whole organization including the cost of the London Agency and the contribution payable to the Trade Commissioner's Office (£ 300 per annum) was 1·4 per cent.

General.

50. All foreign materials were ordered through the Trade Commissioner in London except in the case of cables, insulators, tallow, etc., obtained direct from firms in America and Australia who are not represented in England.

Arrangements were made for the publication in the Indian Trade Journal of all notices calling for tenders of magnitude and also of weekly statements of orders placed by the Committee. These notices and statements were also published in the *Mysore Gazette* for the information of the public. Arrangements have also been made with the Trade Commissioner for the United States of America for the publication of enquiries relating to larger purchases in the "Commerce Reports" of the United States Department of Commerce.

51. The Committee have kept steadily in view the encouragement of indigenous industries where quality and price of such products compare favourably with imported articles. Encouragement is also given in every possible way to local trade and in furtherance of this object the Committee have under consideration the question of introducing the Rupee Tender System in the case of all stores purchased for the use of the Government Departments.

The number of firms added to the approved list during the year was 118 as against 78 in the previous year.

(xiv) The Central Recruitment Board.

52. The Board was re-constituted during the year for a period of two years with effect from 1st July 1929.

Several important orders were issued during the year, chief among them being the extension of the Recruitment Rules to the ministerial establishment of the General and Revenue Secretariat and Associated Offices, in order to increase the representation of Backward Communities in the Secretariat.

53. The number of applications received during the year for the several advertised vacancies was 24,631 as against 34,220 during the previous year. Of these, 5,769 applications were detained as they were from candidates who did not possess the prescribed minimum qualification or for other reasons. The remaining 18,862 applications were forwarded to the several appointing officers. Of these, 9,069 or nearly half were from Brahmin candidates, 2,655 were from Lingayets, 1,435 from Vokkaligars, 928 from Mahomedans and 193 from Depressed Classes.

54. The total number of vacancies advertised through the Board during the year under report was 2,648 of which 615 were General Vacancies open to all classes and 2,033 Special Vacancies reserved for candidates of Backward

Communities. Reports of appointments made were received in respect of 1,862 vacancies and the particulars of appointments made in these vacancies are given below :—

	General	*Special*	*Total*
Brahmins	432	80	512
Others	56	1,294	1,350
Total ...	488	1,374	1,862

Of the remaining, 147 vacancies were cancelled, 121 vacancies ceased for various reasons and 152 vacancies were re-advertised. Reports of appointments in respect of 301 vacancies are still due.

During the year under report, 140 candidates in all were granted exemption from the operation of the Rules of Recruitment of which 25 were Brahmin candidates exempted for being appointed in special vacancies.

BANGALORE,
10th December 1930.

B. NARAINSAMIENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
Development Departments.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

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STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officers in the Mysore State during the year 1929-30.

Name of Officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
		From	To	
1. Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M. Ismail, B.A., Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.	Dewan ...	1st May 1926	...	
2. Rajakaryaprasakta Diwan Bahadur Mr. M. N. Krishna Rao, B.A.	First Member of Council.	12th June 1928	...	Was in charge of the current duties of the Office of the Dewan from 29th December 1929 to 8th January 1930, from 14th January 1930 to 20th January 1930 and from 23rd February 1930 to 6th March 1930, during the absence of the Dewan from the State.
3. Rajamantrapravina Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, B.A.	Second Member of Council.	12th June 1928	...	
4. Rajamantrapravina Mr. K. Matthan, B.A.	Third Member of Council.	12th June 1928.	...	
5. Rajadharmapravina Mr. C. S. Dorasvami Iyer, B.A., B.L.	Chief Justice, High Court of Mysore.	2nd August 1927.	...	
6. Mr. D. K. Rama Rao, B.A., B.L. ...	Judge, High Court of Mysore.	8th July 1925	...	
7. Mr. G. Srinivasa Iyer, B.A., M.L. ...	Judge, High Court of Mysore.	2nd August 1927.	...	

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws passed during the year 1929-30.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adopted from the British Indian Acts	Date of introduction	Remarks
1	IV of 1929.—A Regulation to amend the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regulation, 1921.	No	4th July 1929	
2	V of 1929.—A Regulation to amend the Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation, 1918.	No	4th July 1929	
3	VI of 1929.—A Regulation for the better regulation of Cotton Ginning and Cotton Pressing Factories.	Yes	*	
4	I of 1930.—A Regulation to amend the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873, as in force in Mysore.	No	4th January 1930	
5	II of 1930.—A Regulation to amend the Mysore Government Securities Regulation, 1925.	Yes	9th January 1930	
6	III of 1930.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Income-Tax Regulation, 1923.	Yes	*	To come into force from 1st January 1931.
7	IV of 1930.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regulation, 1921.	Yes	30th January 1930	
8	V of 1930.—The Mysore Census Regulation, 1930.	Yes	1st April 1930	
9	VI of 1930.—A Regulation further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1911.	No	7th April 1930	
10	VII of 1930.—A Regulation further to amend the I. P. C. as in force in Mysore.	No	7th April 1930	
11	VIII of 1930.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore District Boards Regulation, 1926.	No	7th April 1930	
12	IX of 1930.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Elementary Education Regulation, 1930.	No	1st January 1930	
13	X of 1930.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.	No	7th April 1930	
14	XI of 1930.—The Contempt of Courts Regulation, 1930.	Yes	*	
15	XII of 1930.—The Mysore High Court (Designation) Regulation.	Yes	19th April 1930	

NOTE.—* In these cases the Regulation came into force from the date of notification separately specified in the Gazette.

Unless otherwise indicated the date of introduction is taken to be the date of assent of His Highness the Maharaja.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Forces in the Mysore State for the year 1929-30.

Arm of service	Number of fighting officers and men						Details of forces at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowance of the forces including the followers.	Arms	Remarks
	At the end of the last year	Recruited during the current year	Casualties			At the end of the current year	Number of Battalions, Regiments, or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of men						
			Died	Invalided	Discharged, etc., including transfer				European commissioned officers	Indian commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cavalry (Mysore Horse) ...	131	1	...	...	...	132	1	...	...	7	19	106	Rs. 1,13,624	E. Y. Rifles, Lances and Swords.	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Infantry	1,542	71	9	24	40	1,540	3	...	...	38	351	1,151	4,27,010	M. H. S. B. Rifles ·456 bore M. L. Muskets ·656 bore.	
Mysore Lancers ...	501	15	2	7	8	499	1	...	...	26	76	397	4,98,463	H. V. Rifles, Lances and Swords.	
Mysore Transport Corps	90	10	1	52	11	36	1	...	...	1	3	32	74,273	Nil	
Total ...	2,264	97	12	83	59	2,207	6	...	...	72	449	1,686	11,13,370		

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Mysore State for the year 1929-30.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishment			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined departmentally, degraded or suspended	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Inspector-General of Police	1	Rs. 1,400	Rs. 13,30,430-2-0	44	2,296 (86 officers and 2,210 men)	59 (1 officer and 58 men)	3	280	350	3,945	
District Superintendents of Police ...	12	Rs. 250 to Rs. 450 and 1 on Rs. 500-50-600.									
Assistant Superintendents of Police ...	7	Rs. 200- 10—250 (5) 2 on 150—25/2—250.									
Inspectors of Police	128	Rs. 75 to 150									
Probationary Inspectors of Police ...	2	Rs. 46—10—56									
Sub-Inspectors of Police	204	Rs. 55 and 65									
Probationary Sub-Inspectors of Police...	7	Rs. 31									
Jamedars or Head Constables ...	32	Rs. 40									
Sergeants or Daffedars	517	Rs. 21 and 24									
Subedars	8	Rs. 30—1—35									
Havildars	10	Rs. 22—1—25									
Naiks	16	Rs. 20									
Drill Instructors	3	Rs. 22									
Constables	5,608	Rs. 17, 16, 15, 14 & 13									
Recruits on the Kolar Gold Fields ...	3	Rs. 10									

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Mysore State during the year 1929-30.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to total number arrested		Percentage of convictions to total number sent up for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore ...	11,344	11,629	8,511	9,315	6,973	7,767	4,144	4,212	2,829	3,503	48·69	45·21	59·42	54·22	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mysore State during the year 1929-30.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ysore	Rs. a. p. 3,00,362 11 6	Rs. a. p. 2,87,683 13 6	Rs. a. p. 1,11,544 0 8	Rs. a. p. 1,10,720 10 8	37·13	38·48	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No	Law	Offence	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	1	2	3	12
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	...	2	2	1
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	1	...	1	...
6	469A and 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	5	3	8	4
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	1	1	...
8	224, 225, 225B and 226...	Other offences against public justice	18	35	53	42
9	148 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	86	93	179	51
10	140, 170, 171.. ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	1	1	2	1
		Total ...	112	137	249	111
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396... ...	Murder	33	99	132	80
12	307	Attempts at murder	6	13	19	3
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	5	17	22	14
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	1	5	6	10
15	377	Unnatural offences	2	...	2	6
16	317. 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	12	16	28	16
17	305, 306, 309.. ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	7	32	39	26
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	44	80	124	95
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	4	8	12	3
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	156	326	482	249
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	43	47	90	46
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	7	8	15	2
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	116	138	254	135
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	15	51	66	50
		Total ...	451	840	1,291	735

VII.

of, and number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1929-30.

Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine						
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Total		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
2	4	1	1	...	..	..	...	...	1	1	..
1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	52	25	1	16	...	..	8	...	25	13	...
83	1,923	140	...	71	1	20	48	...	140	639	...
2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
126	1,991	168	2	37	1	20	57	...	168	658	...
84	209	50	...	42	...	8	...	...	50	83	...
9	30	5	...	5	..	..	...	...	5	3	...
17	79	10	...	8	...	1	1	...	10	26	...
4	20	2	...	.	...	...	...	1	2	2	..
1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	..
19	14	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	8	...
34	33	18	5	3	1	..	3	...	18	9	...
78	277	20	...	9	2	4	3	...	20	90	...
10	17	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	8	..
298	949	58	2	21	5	2	27	...	58	267	...
51	148	14	...	12	1	...	...	...	14	41	...
8	34	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	8	...
152	337	54	..	23	...	1	25	...	54	98	...
39	67	15	1	7	2	...	5	...	15	24	...
804	2,215	257	9	137	11	11	65	1	257	667	...

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of persons died during or before trial	Terms of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	..
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	...	...	..
6	489A and 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225B and 226	Other offences against public justice ...	...	3	2	3
9	148 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	4	9	11
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	7	11	14
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	1	...	2	...
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	...	3	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	...	2	...
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	1	3	4	1
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	2	2	3
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	2	8	2	5
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	...	1	...	...
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	...	...	...
23	353, 354 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	1	4	4	10
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	1	1	...
		Total ...	5	18	24	16

VII—*contd.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1929-30.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
7	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	14	
35	33	...	...	..	...	...	...	900	37 Compounded. 207 Released by Police or Mgte. 1 under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
42	35	1	...	...	...	...	...	921	37 Compounded. 207 Released by Police or Mgte. 1 under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
7	1	10	5	3	3	14	5	63	1 withdrawn. 11 Released by Police or Mgte.
1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	21	1 A off.
1	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1 withdrawn. 1 Released by Police or Mgte. 1 under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2 under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1 withdrawn. 6 under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	95	59 compounded. 10 withdrawn. 3 Released by Police or Mgte. 2 under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	5 Released by Police or Mgte.
11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	407	165 compounded. 3 withdrawn. 46 Released by Police or Mgte. 1 under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
3	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	84	9 Released by Police or Mgte. 1 under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	22	
6	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	163	10 compounded: 7 withdrawn. 4 released by Police or Magte. 5 under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	25	3 compounded.
42	8	27	12	4	3	14	5	945	238 compounded. 23 withdrawn. 79 released by Police or Mgte. 1 A off. 18 under Section 562, Cr.P.C.

Appendix

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences: Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	Number of cases disposed of during the past year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	12	8	20	19
26	394, 399, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	34	48	82	40
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	43	83	126	64
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal	15	47	62	54
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452	Lurking, house trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	929	1,465	2,394	1,494
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	..
		Total ...	1,033	1,651	2,684	1,671
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	81	118	199	96
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	25	66	91	53
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	106	184	290	149
		Class V—Minor Offences against property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	269	449	718	480
		Theft { ordinary	1,021	1,974	2,995	2,131
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	137	186	323	215
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	8	23	31	22
37	419, 420	Cheating	37	68	105	64
38	447, 448, 453, 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	152	198	350	213
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacles	5	11	16	21
		Total ...	1,629	2,909	4,538	3,068
		Total of classes I to V ...	3,331	5,721	9,052	5,734
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	21	20	41	5
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34—Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	16	47	63	37
42		* Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	168	2,205	2,373	2,032
		Total ...	205	2,272	2,477	2,074
		Grand Total ...	3,536	7,993	11,529	7,808

VII—*contd.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1929-30.

Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
13	97	25	...	18	...	...	7	...	25	33	...
50	91	13	...	10	...	1	...	...	13	40	...
71	117	5	1	2	...	..	1	...	5	48	...
34	62	10	...	5	...	...	5	...	10	19	...
1,481	1,035	413	15	307	5	29	18	4	413	285	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,650	1,402	466	16	342	5	30	31	4	466	425	...
115	445	23	...	2	1	...	20	...	23	131	...
32	77	15	3	...	...	1	10	...	15	18	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
177	522	38	3	2	1	1	30	...	38	149	...
487	685	229	13	150	6	12	23	...	229	209	...
2,059	2,265	790	68	421	4	22	151	5	790	759	..
180	200	69	3	30	2	22	8	...	69	30	...
18	31	7	...	4	...	...	2	...	7	13	...
62	66	20	...	12	...	5	1	...	20	16	...
221	764	62	1	11	4	1	44	...	62	292	...
8	9	5	...	1	...	...	3	...	5	1	...
3,035	4,020	1,182	85	629	16	62	232	5	1,182	1,320	...
5,792	10,150	2,111	115	1,197	34	124	415	10	2,111	2,219	...
25	104	6	...	...	...	...	5	...	6	37	...
52	53	28	...	...	1	...	27	...	28	17	...
2,224	2,115	2,067	57	141	...	1	1,850	...	2,067	230	...
2,301	2,272	2,101	57	141	1	1	1,882	...	2,101	284	...
8,093	12,838	4,212	172	1,338	35	125	2,297	10	4,212	3,503	...

*Indicates persons that appeared before Magistrates under orders,

Appendix

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of persons died during or before trial	Terms of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...
26	394, 399, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	...	1	1	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	...	1	...
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	...	2	3	...
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	4	66	52	28
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	4	69	57	28
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	2	1	...
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	1	3	...	...
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	..	...
		Total ...	1	5	1	...
		Class V—Minor Offences against property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	2	70	33	15
		Theft { ordinary	6	193	79	52
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	1	19	9	12
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...
37	419, 420	Cheating	1	...	1	...
38	447, 448, 458, 456... ..	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house breaking	...	9	8	...
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacles	...	1	...	...
		Total ..	10	292	130	79
		Total of classes I to V ...	20	391	223	137
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	.	...
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	1	1	..	...
42		*Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable	1	111	39	7
		Total ...	2	112	39	7
		Grand Total ...	22	503	262	144

VII—*concld.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1929-30.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
..	4	2	...	12	..	...	...	39	.....
1	3	3	1	...	1	...	...	38	2 under Sec. 562, Cr. P. C.
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	1 under Sec. 562, Cr. P.C., 1 Released by Mgte. or Police.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	33	.....
99	57	39	12	2	...	1	...	233	3 compounded, 3 withdrawn, 94 Released by Police or Mgte., 35 under Sec. 562, Cr. P. C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
102	64	44	13	14	1	1	...	406	3 compounded, 3 withdrawn, 95 Released by Police or Mgte., 38 under Sec. 562, Cr. P. C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	103 compounded, 20 Released by Police or Mgte.
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	21	21 compounded, 1 Released by Police or Mgte., 1 under Sec. 562, Cr. P. C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	189	124 compounded, 21 Released by Police or Mgte., 1 under Sec. 562, Cr. P. C.
42	11	9	1	...	...	...	...	210	11 transferred, 24 Released by Police or Mgte., 25 under Sec. 562, Cr. P. C.
114	30	42	4	1	...	...	...	585	3 compounded, 5 withdrawn, 1 transferred, 116 Released by Police or Mgte., 119 under Sec. 562, Cr. P. C.
10	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	89	2 compounded, 1 withdrawn, 2 transferred, 6 Released by Police or Mgte., 4 under Sec. 562, Cr. P. C.
3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	11	1 under Sec. 562, Cr. P. C.
6	3	6	1	...	...	...	...	23	3 compound, 3 Released by Police or Mgte., 2 under Sec. 562, Cr. P. C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	100 compounded, 19 withdrawn, 51 Released by Police or Mgte , 1 under Sec. 562 Cr. P. C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1 under Sec. 562, Cr P. C.
175	48	59	8	1	...	...	...	1,161	108 compounded, 25 withdrawn, 14 transferred, 200 Released by Police or Mgte., 153 under Sec. 562 Cr. P. C.
361	155	131	34	19	4	15	5	3,622	510 compounded, 51 withdrawn, 14 transferred, 602 Released by Police or Mgte., 211 under Sec. 562, Cr. P. C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	2 withdrawn, 11 Released by Police or Mgte., 1 under Sec. 562 Cr. P. C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1 withdrawn.
13	21	6	2	...	...	...	...	230	2 withdrawn, 1 Released by Police or Mgte., 18 under Sec. 562, Cr. P. C.
18	21	6	2		...	...	...	284	5 withdrawn, 12 Released by Police or Mgte., 19 under Sec. 562, Cr. P. C.
374	176	137	36	19	4	15	5	3,906	510 compounded, 56 withdrawn, 14 transferred, 614 Released by Police or Mgte., 1 A off (Lunatic), 230 under Sec. 562, Cr. P. C.

APPENDIX VIII (Criminal.)

Statement showing the number of offences dealt with by various courts in the Mysore State during the year 1929-30.

Names of Courts	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Dealt with under section 562 C. P. C.	Struck off under C. L. No. 144	Remarks
			Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial					Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or Referred	Died, escaped or transferred				
	Past year	Present year		Arrested by police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in the presence of Magistrate	Past year	Present year									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Courts of Sessions. .	96	123	13	237	...	...	...	1	225	251	...	107	100	1	1	41	1	...	
Courts of District Magistrates	12	23	9	9	...	27	1	81	24	127	82	1	21	...	...	23	...	...	
Courts of other Magistrates	19,607	18,296	9,266	5,585	1,253	22,893	6	...	38,913	39,003	9,013	11,529	7,116	245	104	10,281	222	493	
Grand Total ...	19,715	18,442	9,288	5,831	1,253	22,920	7	82	39,162	39,381	9,095	11,637	7,237	246	105	10,345	223	493	

APPENDIX IX.—(Criminal.)

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1929-30.

Tribunals	Number of persons and cases																
	Applications rejected		Sentence: Confirmed		Sentence: Modified		Sentence: Reversed		Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry or new trial ordered		Pending		Remarks
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
High Court of Mysore ...	...	...	39	31	11	10	23	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	36	Died or escaped 4 persons in 2 cases.
Courts of Sessions	11	5	227	208	117	92	107	67	...	...	...	...	9	2	242	119	
Courts of District and other Magistrates.	2	2	165	117	46	31	165	82	7	6	...	...	14	10	57	29	
Grand Total ...	13	7	431	356	174	133	295	159	7	6	...	...	23	12	344	184	

APPENDIX X.—(Civil).

Statement showing the nature and value of Civil suits filed and disposed of in the Mysore State during the year 1929-30.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer		Refiled and remanded		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year: Value	Suits re landed property	Suits re money transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	Suits disposed of during the present year: Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money	Ex-parte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year																	
Munsiffs' Courts ..	15,990	(b) 16,316	31,507	30,050	1,022	1,011	(a) 48,500	47,377	32,181	31,228	16,325	16,149	Rs. a. p. 49,86,867 4 6	1,692	27,167	1,191	17,718	9,518	1,399	704	...	711	16,213	7,114	420	7,481	Rs. a. p. 52,22,663 15 11	Days 189·88
Subordinate Judges' Courts (including Small Cause Court, Bangalore and Additional Sub-Judge's Court, Mysore.) ...	2,642	(c) 2,669	7,868	7,462	207	195	10,218	10,226	7,542	7,496	2,671	2,530	17,66,824 8 5	59	7,268	35	4,875	2,345	4	176	59	8	3,997	1,856	82	1,561	24,62,318 4 2	119·15
District Judges' Courts	164	(d) 169	70	81	4	4	238	254	68	55	170	199	14,66,411 5 6	18	44	19	4	7	2	12	49	7	4	12	2	37	8,13,128 5 6	936·01
Grand Total ...	(a) 18,796	(e) 19,154	(a) 38,945	37,593	1,233	1,210	(a) 58,957	57,957	39,791	38,779	19,166	19,178	81,60,103 2 6	1,769	34,679	1,245	13,597	11,870	1,405	892	108	721	20,214	8,982	504	9,079	84,98,110 9 7	177·26

(a) The figures have been explained in the last year's appendix. (b) Excluding 9 cases transferred. (c) Excluding 2 cases transferred. (d) Excluding 1 case transferred. (e) Excluding 12 cases transferred.

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Statement showing the results of applications for execution of decrees in the Mysore State during the year 1929-30.

Tribunals	Opening balance			Applications brought to register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year		
	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			
Munsiffs' Courts	24,141	24,470	1,28,02,862 6 4	36,744	37,015	84,69,936 9 0	60,885	61,485	2,12,72,798 15 4	36,415	37,322	71,91,828 8 7	24,470	24,163	1,40,80,970 6 9	11,957	6,799	5,407
Subordinate Judges' Courts (including Small Cause Court, Bangalore & Additional Subordinate Judge's Court, Mysore.)	5,608	4,915	15,08,028 7 10	8,382	8,349	1,641,963 13 7	13,990	13,264	31,49,992 5 5	9,075	7,902	15,42,204 2 3	4,915	5,362	16,07,788 3 2	2,871	1,412	1,079
District Judges' Courts.	123	128	8,74,899 13 7	89	187	7,72,569 5 1	212	315	16,47,469 2 8	84	124	7,38,910 9 9	128	191	9,13,558 9 8	25	78	88
Grand Total ...	29,872	29,513	1,51,85,790 11 9	45,215	45,551	1,08,84,469 11 8	75,087	75,064	2,60,70,260 7 5	45,574	45,348	94,57,943 8 10	29,513	29,716	1,66,02,317 3 7	14,853	8,289	6,574

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK.—Statement showing the number and results of appeals in Civil Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1929-30.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Remarks
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of		Average duration	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.											Days	Days	
Chief Court of Mysore—																									
Appeals from original decrees ...	663	399	74	82	737	481	338	175	399	306	2,58,981 3 6	3,39,593 5 4	178	94	72	30	53	29	6	5	29	17	871·23	1,024·33	
Do appellate decrees ...	154	167	203	248	357	415	190	156	167	259	72,440 11 4	72,076 10 1	118	116	28	16	24	7	4	2	16	15	305·96	284·62	
Do original orders ...	17	28	32	48	49	76	21	50	28	26	...	...	8	31	4	5	...	3	8	3	1	8			
Do appellate orders ...	...	..	1	3	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	266·09	176·94	
Total ...	834	594	310	381	1,144	975	550	384	594	591	3,31,421 14 10	4,11,669 15 5	304	243	105	51	77	39	18	11	46	40	651·75	603·53	
District Judges' Courts—			(a)		(d)																				
Appeals from decrees ...	182	412	942	886	1,119	1,298	330	337	789	961	3,06,521 1 10	2,55,006 1 0	180	178	39	56	33	36	19	23	59	44	336·63	273·25	
Do orders ...	142	158(b)	232	210	373(e)	368	163	166	210	212	...	...	59	61	36	49	1	11	19	14	48	21	243·00	262·47	
Subordinate Judges' Courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	441	385	462	414	903	799	518	522	385	277	37,724 11 6	1,20,404 3 1	334	325	100	65	38	52	29	47	17	33	621·60	493·62	
Do orders ...	1	9	22	55	23	64	14	59	9	5	...	...	9	38	5	10	...	3	..	8	...	...	764·10	460·18	
Grand Total ...	1,600	1,558 (c)	1,968	1,946	3,562 (f)	3,504	1,575	1,458	1,987	2,046	6,75,667 15 2	7,87,080 6 6	886	845	285	231	149	141	85	103	170	138	534·51	445·89	

(a) Excluding 377 transferred; (b) Excluding 52 transferred; (c) Excluding 429 transferred; (d) Excluding 5 transferred; (e) Excluding 1 transferred; (f) Excluding 6 transferred.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the jails and lock-ups in the Mysore State during the year 1929.

Name of State	Number of prisons	Number of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and lock-ups	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts
		Remaining from the previous year	Admitted during the year	Total							
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mysore ...	1 Central Jail, Bangalore 1 District Jail at Mysore 6 District Lock-ups 1 Special Lock-up at Kolar Gold Fields 71 Taluk Lock-ups 1 Lock-up at Kalasa	1,009	5,699	7,848	6,708	950·82	926·13	909	Rs. a. p. 1,44,450-10-5	38 Days	2

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Mysore State during the year 1929-30.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration during		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents, of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the end of the year		Document returned at the request of the presenter
			Mortgages		Sales		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Mysore ...	1,64,148	1,73,667	74,245	79,055	75,161	79,710	1,047	1,051	1,240	1,427	12,455	12,424	1,64,037	1,73,475	Rs. a. p. 5,41,12,537-7-5	Rs. a. p. 5,39,33,753-9-5	154	280	246	331	42

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1929-30.

Description	Past year (revised figures)			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	78,986	2,16,76,428 8 0	1,46,745 12 0	74,208	2,24,62,236 7 4	1,46,058 0 0	
Sales	79,737	2,44,01,438 2 4	1,67,709 1 0	75,367	2,39,63,852 15 8	1,62,897 2 0	
Wills	1,049	7,86,583 11 6	5,542 12 0	1,044	6,46,739 6 6	5,701 6 0	
Money bonds	1,132	6,50,388 14 9	1,678 2 0	1,107	8,40,665 8 3	1,506 12 0	
Miscellaneous	12,571	64,68,914 4 6	39,630 0 0	12,311	61,99,043 1 8	39,293 10 0	
Fees realised on operations other than registrations in Books I, III and IV.	.....	.....	25,559 7 0	.....	.....	24,654 14 5	
Total ...	1,73,475	5,39,83,753 9 1	3,86,865 2 0	1,64,037	5,41,12,537 7 5	3,80,111 12 5	
Total Expenditure ...	.....	.....	1,73,388 6 3	.....	.....	1,78,029 12 3	
Net profit ...	.....	.....	2,13,476 12 9	.....	.....	2,02,082 0 2	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1929-30.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on the 1st July 1929 (Final)	Receipts during the		Total in the current year 1929-30	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1930 (Preliminary)	Remarks
		Past year 1928-29 (Final)	Present year 1929-30		Past year 1928-29 (Final)	Present year 1929-30		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bangalore City	1,86,097	13,03,367	13,03,199	14,89,296	12,49,984	13,19,902	1,69,394	
1. Yelahanka	1,880	3,662	4,580	6,460	5,616	4,611	1,849	
2. Hoskote	3,350	5,494	7,523	10,873	5,026	8,763	2,110	
3. Sulibele	2,122	1,123	1,178	3,300	1,856	1,370	1,931	
4. Dodballapur	2,010	9,739	9,404	11,414	10,205	9,577	1,837	
5. Nelamangala	1,532	7,610	7,438	8,970	7,681	8,350	620	
6. Tyamagondlu	1,963	7,208	4,613	6,576	5,952	5,712	864	
7. Kankanhalli	503	4,963	7,009	7,512	4,712	6,259	1,253	
8. Magadi	1,411	5,446	6,051	7,462	6,410	6,394	1,068	
9. Closepet	4,094	9,759	9,942	14,036	10,053	8,036	5,999	
10. Channapatna	310	17,397	24,850	25,160	17,878	24,658	502	
11. Anekal	2,468	5,492	6,724	9,192	5,457	6,139	3,053	
12. Sarjapur	5,398	2,986	2,557	7,955	2,833	2,306	5,649	
13. Devanhalli	7,233	8,994	7,135	14,368	9,758	7,212	7,156	
14. Vadigenhalli	586	3,814	3,838	4,424	3,572	3,129	1,295	
Total ...	34,860	93,687	1,02,842	1,37,702	97,009	1,02,516	35,186	

KOLAR DISTRICT.

1. Kolar	6,602	33,760	42,813	49,415	31,265	45,510	3,905	
2. Bowringpet	3,222	21,640	25,740	28,962	19,691	22,946	6,016	
3. Chintamani	4,617	77,673	43,058	47,675	81,924	39,915	7,760	
4. Chikballapur	11,589	35,078	37,549	49,138	36,871	36,592	12,546	
5. Mulbagal	1,971	8,684	7,328	9,299	7,317	8,332	967	
6. Sidlaghatta	1,426	7,868	6,991	8,417	9,725	8,079	338	
7. Malur	1,377	7,546	6,940	8,317	7,794	7,113	1,204	
8. Srinivaspur	947	4,365	7,212	8,159	4,218	6,436	1,723	
9. Bagepalli	968	1,644	1,160	2,128	1,790	1,235	893	
10. Goribidnur	5,429	6,653	4,479	9,908	6,007	3,742	6,166	
11. Gudibanda	1,959	2,617	3,947	5,906	1,912	3,598	2,308	
Total ...	40,107	2,07,528	1,87,217	2,27,324	2,08,214	1,83,498	43,826	

Appendix XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1929-30.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on the 1st July 1929 (Final)	Receipts during the		Total in the current year 1929-30	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1930 (Preliminary)	Remarks
		Past year 1928-29 (Final)	Present year 1929-30		Past year 1928-29 (Final)	Present year 1929-30		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Tumkur ...	32,775	78,956	71,358	1,04,133	72,011	76,384	27,749	
2. Madhugiri ...	3,697	12,458	20,628	24,325	8,342	16,719	7,606	
3. Chiknayakanhalli ...	9,754	8,182	13,163	22,917	8,048	12,137	10,780	
4. Sira ...	11,349	10,296	32,778	44,127	13,221	32,024	12,103	
5. Gubbi ...	2,771	8,204	15,771	18,542	7,441	13,528	5,014	
6. Tiptur ...	66,181	33,108	31,159	97,340	45,971	40,048	57,292	
7. Pavgada ...	1,391	4,831	5,109	6,500	5,792	4,850	1,650	
8. Kunigal ...	11,724	15,026	9,049	20,773	15,050	11,233	9,540	
9. Koratagere ...	2,827	3,151	3,697	6,524	3,128	3,823	2,701	
10. Turuvekere...	1,247	6,599	5,979	7,226	8,029	5,220	2,006	
Total ...	1,43,716	1,80,811	2,08,691	3,52,407	1,87,033	2,15,966	1,36,441	

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Mysore City ...	33,877	6,38,111	5,47,538	5,81,415	6,18,248	5,54,599	26,816	
1. Chamarajnagar	3,405	17,988	19,626	23,031	21,863	17,188	5,843	
2. Hunsur ...	5,584	14,820	18,542	24,126	48,815	22,737	1,389	
3. Nanjangud ...	—4,494	27,931	41,622	37,128	33,217	34,079	3,049	
4. Malvalli ...	6,094	12,034	18,463	24,557	10,046	22,773	1,784	
5. Seringapatam	1,487	11,807	11,664	13,151	11,528	10,108	3,043	
6. Nagamangala	1,330	3,995	5,163	6,493	4,737	3,579	2,914	
7. Gundlupet ...	433	7,744	8,902	9,335	7,837	9,084	251	
8. French Rocks	9,852	12,083	11,528	21,380	6,944	7,527	13,853	
9 Ramasamudra	746	2,627	2,860	23,606	2,003	1,753	1,853	
10. T.-Narsipur...	645	3,623	3,636	4,281	3,827	4,123	158	
11. Mugur ...	223	1,521	1,611	1,834	1,769	1,806	28	
12. Heggaddevankote.	279	2,285	2,369	2,648	2,159	1,382	1,266	
13. Sargur ...	553	2,324	2,488	3,041	1,886	1,969	1,072	
14. Talkad ...	320	2,579	2,463	2,783	2,333	2,434	349	
15. Bannur ...	526	2,867	2,808	3,334	2,775	3,159	175	
16. Melkote ...	581	3,129	2,572	3,153	2,781	2,930	223	
47. Maddur ...	120	2,507	4,656	4,776	2,561	3,179	1,597	
18. Yedatore ...	8,139	8,272	6,882	15,021	4,686	4,766	10,255	
19. Saligrama ...	1,291	4,451	4,825	6,116	4,042	3,328	2,788	
20. Krishnarajapete.	1,539	3,106	3,902	5,441	2,895	3,183	2,258	
21. Periyapatna...	5,250	4,794	4,554	9,804	4,007	4,760	5,044	
22. Mandya ...	5,831	6,858	8,972	14,803	3,335	4,722	10,081	
23. Yelandur ...	1,026	1,811	2,531	3,557	785	2,565	992	
24. Belakavadi ...	237	408	2,509	2,746	178	1,484	1,262	
Total ...	50,997	1,61,564	1,95,148	2,46,145	1,87,009	1,74,618	71,527	

Appendix XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1929-30.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on the 1st July 1929 (Final)	Receipts during		Total for the current year 1929-30	Expenditure during		Balance on the 30th June 1930 (Preliminary)	Remarks
		Past year 1928-29 (Final)	Present year 1929-30		Past year 1928-29 (Final)	Present year 1929-30		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Hassan ...	12,070	51,532	66,016	78,086	52,945	69,488	8,603	
2. Hole-Narsipur ...	2,425	29,877	37,693	40,118	32,038	31,215	8,903	
3. Arsikere ...	365	27,684	45,346	45,711	32,216	39,590	6,121	
4. Alur ...	2,252	11,134	11,790	14,042	10,895	10,362	3,680	Excluding investments of Rs. 13,375.
5. Saklespur ...	4,660	11,371	10,568	15,228	14,084	12,415	2,813	
6. Belur ..	3,029	7,530	7,632	10,661	8,861	7,430	3,231	
7. Haranahalli ...	234	1,690	1,748	1,982	2,711	1,283	699	
8. Banavar ...	2,004	3,807	6,637	8,641	5,410	4,933	3,708	
9. Channarayapatna ...	1,843	5,567	6,343	8,186	4,680	7,637	549	
10. Sravanabelagola ...	1,504	3,045	4,311	5,815	5,288	4,792	1,023	
11. Arkalgud ...	27	5,931	10,439	10,466	7,945	10,160	306	
12. Konanur ...	3,093	4,730	5,679	8,772	4,507	6,860	1,912	
Total ...	33,506	1,63,998	2,14,202	2,47,708	1,81,580	2,06,160	41,548	

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

1. Shimoga	7,586	1,01,796	93,763	1,01,349	1,08,005	93,283	8,066	
2. Bhadravati	3,782	12,214	15,599	19,381	10,938	15,036	4,345	
3 Channagiri	2,011	5,953	5,173	7,184	5,507	5,158	2,026	
4 Honnali	5,815	6,627	8,125	13,940	4,903	10,352	3,588	
5 Nyamti	4,524	5,061	4,097	8,621	5,219	4,936	3,685	
6 Shikarpur	274	9,602	8,164	8,438	10,344	8,060	378	
7. Siralkoppa	1,089	2,593	6,384	7,473	2,258	5,329	2,144	
8. Sorab	589	4,429	2,942	3,531	3,949	3,027	504	
9. Sagar	7,983	30,393	30,829	38,812	24,921	29,412	9,400	
10. Hosanagar	3,171	2,941	4,489	7,660	3,811	4,502	3,158	
11. Tirthahalli	1,207	10,763	10,710	11,917	11,397	10,815	1,102	
12. Kumsi	1,723	2,764	4,442	6,165	1,867	4,095	2,070	
Total ...	39,754	1,95,136	1,94,717	2,34,471	1,93,119	1,94,005	40,466	

Appendix XVI—*concld.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1929-30.

KADUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on the 1st July 1928 (Final)	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1929-30	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1929 (Preliminary)	Remarks
		Past year 1928-29 (Final)	Present year 1929-30		Past year 1928-29 (Final)	Present year 1929-30		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Chikmagalur	15,841	73,969	82,747	98,588	72,106	76,325	22,263	
2. Tarikere	6,732	31,699	43,421	50,153	30,889	44,552	5,601	
3. Birur	2,786	10,109	10,231	13,017	11,800	9,264	3,753	
4. Kadur	4,271	15,327	10,238	14,509	15,320	9,965	4,544	
5. Koppa	4,704	5,961	6,313	11,017	4,966	7,342	3,675	
6. Mudgere	2,333	6,378	6,192	8,525	6,655	7,176	1,349	
7. Narasimharajapura ...	706	4,524	5,347	6,053	4,693	5,690	363	
8. Ajjampur	107	1,381	3,456	3,563	2,583	3,188	375	
9. Sivane ...	1,064	1,315	2,607	3,671	1,333	980	2,691	
10. Sringeri	4,139	5,639	5,432	9,571	5,272	5,904	3,667	
Total ...	42,683	1,56,302	1,75,984	2,18,667	1,55,617	1,70,386	48,281	

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

1. Chitaldrug	16,046	45,390	44,394	60,440	38,503	39,770	20,670	
2. Davangere	21,673	1,72,002	2,60,140	2,81,813	1,95,455	2,17,810	64,003	
3. Harihar	9,533	27,084	21,805	31,338	20,524	18,085	13,253	
4. Challakere	3,528	19,808	24,202	27,730	22,157	29,744	—2,014	
5. Hiriyur	3,022	18,373	7,968	10,990	19,254	6,715	4,275	
6. Hosdurga	1,972	8,636	7,512	9,484	8,555	6,757	2,727	
7. Holalkere	1,968	6,124	4,797	6,765	7,244	5,339	1,426	
8. Jagalur	171	6,120	9,624	9,795	7,671	9,550	245	
9. Molakalmuru	1,660	5,986	6,209	7,869	5,647	6,639	1,230	
10. Naikanhatti	2,694	2,556	2,913	5,607	2,726	2,938	2,669	
11. Mayakonda	1,040	1,992	1,940	2,980	1,709	1,841	1,139	
Total ...	63,307	3,14,071	3,91,504	4,54,811	3,29,445	3,45,188	1,09,623	
Grand Total ...	6,68,904	34,14,475	35,21,042	41,89,946	34,07,258	34,66,838	7,23,108	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Mysore State during the year 1929-30.

Month	July 1929	August 1929	September 1929	October 1929	November 1929	December 1929	January 1930	February 1930	March 1930	April 1930	May 1930	June 1930	Total for the year	Total of the past year	Average for the past five years	Remarks
Mysore State	6·40	3·17	7·05	4·08	3·27	0·25	0·23	0·34	0·45	1·02	6·78	4·65	37·69	40·35	36·90	Nil

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Mysore State during the year 1929-30.

Quantity per rupee in seers and chataks (1/16th of a seer).

Articles	During June 1929		During June 1930		Remarks
	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	
1. Wheat	4	0	5	0	
2. Rice (best sort)	4	2	5	0	
3. Rice (common)	5	4	6	0	
4. Jolam	8	12	9	0	
5. Ragi	10	4	13	0	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1929-30.

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	State Funds			Local Funds			Total works and repairs
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
23. Irrigation works charged to Revenue.							
Major works	7,17,619	.....	7,17,619	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minor works	38,855	67,044	1,05,699	.....	5,42,416	5,42,416	.....
Restoration of Minor Tanks ..	1,63,513	.....	1,63,513	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	3,30,192	.....	.....	72,219	.....
Tools and plant	.....	.....	4,147	.....	.....	2,059	.....
Suspense	.....	.....	2,836	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	9,19,987	67,044	13,24,206	.....	5,42,416	6,16,694	19,40,900
24. Civil Works—							
Civil Buildings	6,68,081	1,68,199	8,36,280	2,18,091	4,189	2,22,280	.....
Other works ...	.....	.....	.....	6,969	2,12,715	2,19,684	.....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	49,502	60,290	1,09,792	9,147	.....	9,147	.....
Loss on Stock	.....	.....	655	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	2,04,826	.....	.....	33,979	.....
Tools and plant	.....	.....	3,787	.....	.....	121	.....
Suspense	.....	.....	10,904	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	7,17,583	2,28,489	11,44,436	2,34,207	2,16,904	4,85,211	16,29,647
24A. Communications—							
(1) Roads	65,891	8,70,944	9,36,835	1,26,210	4,80,764	6,06,974	.....
(2) Bridges	63,966	4,670	68,636	2,701	.....	2,701	.....
(3) Travellers' bungalows ...	17,896	39,887	57,783	1,010	1,331	2,341	.....
(4) Hill Stations	.....	9,393	9,393	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 (A) Motor Licence Fees collecting charges ...	.....	209	209	.....	.....	.....	.....
(5) Establishment	.....	.....	2,35,330	.....	.....	1,07,295	.....
(6) Tools and plant	.....	.....	35,102	.....	.....	3,023	.....
Total ..	1,47,753	9,25,103	13,43,288	1,29,921	4,82,095	7,22,334	.....
7. Road Fund—							
(a) Contribution to Road Fund from General Revenues ...	.....	.....	11,64,176	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Deduct expenditure met from Road Fund... ...	.....	.....	13,77,176	.....	.....	.....	.....
Net outlay	1,47,753	9,25,103	11,30,288	1,29,921	4,82,095	7,22,334	18,52,622
26. Education—							
Buildings	2,17,390	43,873	2,61,263	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	39,427	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant	.....	.....	661	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	2,17,390	43,873	3,01,351	.....	.....	.....	3,01,351
27. Agriculture	—379	.....	—379	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	—379	.....	—377	.....	.....	.....	—377
30. Grants for Public Improvements.	47,980	.....	47,980	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	—9,848	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant	.....	.....	214	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	47,980	.....	38,346	.....	.....	.....	38,346

Appendix XIX—*concld.*

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1929-30.

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	State Funds			Local Funds			Total works and repairs
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31. Army—11 Military Works ...	86,523	16,602	1,03,125	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	23,497	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant ...	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	86,523	16,602	1,26,802	.....	.....	.....	1,26,802
38. K. R. S. Capital account and Irrigation Works—Works	35,42,068	.....	35,42,068	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	4,55,805	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant ...	.....	.....	14,778	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suspense	.....	.....	8,256	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	35,42,068	.....	40,20,902	.....	.....	.....	40,20,902
27 (a). Loans to Municipalities	.....	—2,505	—2,505	.....	.....	.....	—2,505
12. General Administration—							
Visit of H. E. the Viceroy	.....	76,646	76,646	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	17,463	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant ...	.....	.....	408	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	76,646	94,517	.....	.....	.....	94,517
XXV. K. R. S. Irrigation Works—Works ...	.....	1,21,316	1,21,316	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	65,455	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	201	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	1,21,316	1,86,972	.....	.....	.....	1,86,972
XXVIII. Kolar Gold Fields Water Works (Net receipts)—							
Working expenses ...	.....	1,35,010	1,35,010	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	7,983	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant ...	.....	.....	1,141	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	1,35,010	1,44,134	.....	.....	.....	1,44,134
8. Kolar Gold Fields Water Works—Depreciation Fund ...	.....	1,852	1,852	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant ...	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	1,852	1,876	.....	.....	.....	1,876
39. Industrial and other Works	2,28,839	.....	2,28,839	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	7,570	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant ...	.....	.....	23,561	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suspense ...	.....	.....	1,251	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	2,28,839	.....	2,61,311	.....	.....	.....	2,61,311
Contribution Works—Civil Works—Buildings	1,97,103	47,667	2,44,770	.....	.....	.....	.....
Communications ...	11,201	999	12,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	94,102	16,677	1,10,799	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Civil Works ...	3,02,406	65,343	3,67,749	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irrigation Works ...	11,594	40	11,634	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Contribution Works ...	3,14,000	65,383	3,79,383	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	8,388	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant ...	.....	.....	507	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	3,14,000	65,383	3,88,278	.....	.....	.....	3,88,278
Grand Total ...	62,21,744	26,78,813	91,60,537	3,64,128	12,41,524	18,24,239	1,09,84,776

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Mysore State during the year 1929-30.

District	Year	Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Young stock	Sheep	Goats	Horses and ponies	Mules and donkeys	Camels	Ploughs	Carts	Remarks
				Male	Female									
Bangalore	1929-30	163,511	294,532	6,379	55,878	181,015	261,391	321,250	2 705	9,167	...	123,524	41 431	Adopted from the figures of the quinquennial census of agricultural stock held in March and April 1930.
Kolar		194,430	172,162	10,380	58,165	126,067	525,001	280,650	1,516	8,504	...	101,902	34,799	
Tumkur		203,114	200,310	11,389	48,361	147,350	690,121	300,870	2,560	7,253	...	118,721	32,378	
Mysore		291,995	386,063	10,299	93,734	224,918	645,479	311,064	2,086	6,964	19	207,670	64,824	
Hassan		195,016	208,188	7,980	54,094	140,971	276,223	112,815	1,701	1.978	...	103,272	20,671	
Shimoga		190,630	141,601	19,654	65,017	174,995	29,036	45,166	870	664	...	79,748	35,381	
Kadur		119,484	91,975	8,847	30,853	80,522	72,148	50,024	598	1,204	...	52,854	13,929	
Chitaldrug		178,717	1,00,640	12,826	76,293	110,138	321,735	165,287	1,970	4,227	5	78,985	28,776	
Total ...		5,36,897	15,94,931	87,754	482,255	11,85,971	28,21,134	15,92,126	14,006	39,961	24	866,676	272,189	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise Revenue of the Mysore State during the year 1929-30.

Name of State	Year	Country spirits (Arrack)		Opium		Ganja		Toddy (Date and Bagani)		Total		Remarks
		Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Mysore State	1928 29	562	30,12,053	92	1,09,576	248	4,22,005	2,483	38,82,124	3,385	74,25,758	
	1929-30	559	30,61,858	90	95,861	248	4,28,329	2,478	40,05,181	3,375	75,91,229	

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1929-30.

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1928-29	Collection during the current year 1929-30	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
Cash balance at the commencement of the year ..	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 79,90,077	Rs. 62,53,327	Rs. ...	Rs. ...
A. Land Revenue—							
1. Assessment on Lands	6,67,287	1,13,40,431	1,20,07,718	1,12,31,655	1,12,17,111	95,774	6,94,833
2. Quit-rent of Minor Inams and whole Inam villages including Kayamgutta ...	68,101	5,58,732	6,26,833	5,62,061	5,38,050	1,681	87,102
3. Miscellaneous ...	2,68,138	14,85,852	17,53,990	14,51,577	13,17,407	28,005	4,08,578
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	*4,34,387*	*4,34,387*	*4,39,102*	*4,34,387*	...	...
Total ...	10,03,526	1,29,50,628	1,39,54,154	1,28,16,191	1,26,38,181	1,25,460	11,90,513
A I. Mining Royalty and Leases—							
1. Royalty ...	...	11,14,345	11,14,345	11,58,883	11,14,345	...	...
2. Other leases ...	...	51,788	51,788	54,118	51,788	..	...
3. Profits on working Chrome Mines ...	...	75,000	75,000	1,00,000	75,000	..	...
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	*745*	*745*	*1,521*	*745*	...	...
Total ...	...	12,40,388	12,40,388	13,11,480	12,40,388	...	...
B. Forest—							
1. Sandal oil ...	...	23,32,748	23,32,748	26,78,767	23,32,748	...	...
2. Timber, etc., removed by Govt. and Private Agency ...	7,56,026	17,97,779	25,53,805	21,20,046	16,27,387	11,948	9,14,470
3. Creosoting plant ...	...	1,23,337	1,23,337	...	1,23,337	...	...
4. Miscellaneous ...	328	44,788	45,116	42,867	1,35,214	...	328
Deduct—Refunds...	...	*6,005*	*6,005*	*7,951*	*6,005*	...	...
Total ...	7,56,354	52,65,105	56,71,776	48,33,729	42,12,681	81,693	7,56,354
C. Excise Revenue—							
1. Arrack ...	46,048	29,50,781	29,76,830	27,89,368	28,43,146	9,333	24,944
2. Toddy ...	1,32,190	40,03,474	41,35,665	35,86,957	35,90,071	10,125	1,20,358
3. Ganja and majum ...	...	4,02,988	4,12,452	4,03,671	3,98,985	546	8,235
Opium	684	1,09,194	1,09,808	1,09,681	95,942	127	...
Other receipts ...	20,653	1,34,371	1,55,024	1,43,844	1,36,482	3,286	7,894
Deduct—Refunds...	..	*1,19,357*	*1,19,357*	*1,19,357*	*83,560*	...	...
Total ...	2,41,577	69,25,456	71,67,033	69,14,164	69,81,066	43,012	2,09,857
D. Stamp Revenue—							
1. General Stamps ...	...	7,91,416	7,91,146	9,18,532	7,91,416	...	...
2. Court-fee Stamps ...	...	12,94,526	12,94,526	12,75,166	12,94,526	...	...
3. Stamped paper for copies	...	72,761	72,761	73,957	72,761	...	...
4. Duty on impressing unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents ...	...	38,716	38,716	35,592	38,716	...	...
5. Fines and Penalties	...	19,852	19,852	22,582	19,852	...	...
Deduct—Refunds...	...	*1,18,416*	*1,18,461*	*1,30,182*	*1,18,461*	...	...
Total ...	...	20,98,810	23,98,810	21,95,647	20,98,810	..	...

Appendix XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1928-29	Collection during the current year 1929-30	Remissions during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
E. Law and Justice—							
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property ...	...	3,146	3,146	3,953	3,146	...	...
2 Recoveries on account of pauper suits ...	...	9,107	9,107	7,843	9,107	...	...
3. Fees, fines, etc. ...	...	39,464	39,464	42,728	39,464	...	..
4. Miscellaneous ...	...	3,154	3,154	6,329	3,154	...	...
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	*10,474*	*10,474*	*16,545*	*10,474*	...	...
Total ...	...	44,397	44,397	43,808	44,397	...	...
F. Miscellaneous and other receipts—							
1. Income and Miscellaneous taxes ...	74,986	14,07,118	14,82,104	13,63,226	12,30,066	1,874	2,50,164
2. Registration ..	...	3,75,955	3,75,955	3,82,790	3,75,955	...	...
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Depts. ..	...	21,499	1,499	16,939	21,499	...	...
4. Pensions and Allowances ...	...	73,599	73,599	64,974	73,599	...	...
5. Stationery and Printing ...	...	63,725	63,725	69,640	63,725	...	...
6. Miscellaneous ...	...	2,68,732	2,68,732	1,75,999	2,68,732	...	...
7. Jails ...	...	1,232	1,232	1,188	1,232	...	...
8. Police ...	...	16,336	16,336	19,369	16,336	...	...
9. Medical ...	...	47,212	47,212	45,473	47,212	...	...
10. Public Health ..	...	31,890	31,890	30,622	31,890	...	...
11. Education ..	...	1,97,913	1,97,913	2,09,349	1,97,913	...	...
12. Army ...	...	86,070	86,070	1,10,992	86,070	...	...
Total ...	74,986	...	...	24,90,561	24,14,229	6,510	2,33,608
G. Miscellaneous—							
Extraordinary receipts ...							
1. Surplus Revenue of Assigned Tract ...	...	2,46,055	2,46,055	1,80,990	2,46,055	...	...
2. Interest— i. Interest on Loans ...	...	...	...	2,11,951	1,45,264	...	...
ii. Interest on arrears of Revenue ...	...	...	...	32,411	29,646	...	...
iii. Interest on Investments ...	...	...	...	5,90,079	13,92,653	...	...
iv. Interest on S. A. Ry. capital ...	...	...	...	11,306	75,139	...	
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	...	...	*6,173*	*6,687*	...	
3. Civil Works ...	...	...	...	99,462	91,395	...	...
3a. Communications ...	...	...	...	3,90,263	4,52,357	...	...
4. Agriculture ...	...	...	...	66,301	97,576	...	..
5. Industries and Commerce ...	...	...	...	16,621	17,474	...	...
Total ..	..	25,40,872	25,40,872	15,93,211	25,40,872	...	...

Appendix XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1928-29	Collection during the current year 1929-30	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General, Commercial service							
1. Railways Revenue Account ...	...	20,92,961	20,92,961	23,61,372	20,92,961	...	...
2. Krishnarajasagara (Hydro Electric and Irrigation Works) ...	...	32,18,349	32,18,349	28,09,897	32,18,349	...	...
3. K. G. F. Water Works	...	68,880	68,880	83,806	68,880	...	...
4. Industrial Works (Net profits) ...	...	10,450	10,450	4,115	—10,450	...	...
Total ...	...	53,69,690	53,69,690	52,59,190	53,69,690	..	...
Total Service Head Receipts	18,40,586	3,75,40,314	3,75,40,314	3,74,57,981	3,75,40,314	3,07,489	22,73,648
Interest on Mysore Railway Sterling Loan Sinking Fund investment ...	...	5,00,970	5,00,970	5,00,970	5,00,970	...	..
Contribution by District Boards ...	...	25,935	25,935	3,111	25,935	...	...
Commutation of Pensions.	...	43,201	43,201	33,123	43,201	...	...
H. Debt Heads—(Net)—							
1. Investment account...	...	...	...	...	32,05,336	...	..
2. Debt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Unfunded Debt :—							
(*a*) Insurance and Provident Funds	...	14,23,163	14,23,163	13,35,066	14,23,163	...	...
(*b*) Savings Bank Deposits ...	...	29,98,336	29,98,336	38,31,115	29,98,336	...	...
(*c*) Endowment and other account ...	...	1,10,735	1,10,735	81,699	1,10,735	...	...
4. Reserve Funds ...	...	9,87,927	9,87,927	35,08,974	9,87,927	...	...
5. Local and other funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
6. Deposits ...	..	89,221	89,221	10,94,056	89,221	...	...
7. Advances ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
8. Suspense accounts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Departmental balance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Loans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
11. Remittances ...	...	3,04,999	3,04,999	3,80,998	3,04,999	...	...
12. Miscellaneous ...	...	9,086	9,086	9,086	...	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	...	96,89,823	96,89,823	1,07,84,198	96,89,823	...	...
Total Receipts of Service and Debt Heads ...	...	...	...	4,82,42,179	4,72,30,137	..	...
Grand Total including Opening Balance ...	...	...	...	5,62,32,256	5,34,83,464	...	...

Appendix XXII—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1928-29	Current year 1929-30	Actual expenditure 1928-29	Expenditure during the current year 1929-30	
A. Tribute—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Subsidy to the British Government ...	24,50,000	24,50,000	24,50,000	24,50,000	
B I. Revenue Collection Charges—					
1. Land Revenue	28,86,000	29,68,000	28,88,541	30,00,376	
2. Forest	14,53,000	15,34,000	16,27,990	15,67,519	
3. Excise	4,21,000	5,96,000	4,46,334	5,84,255	
4. Income-tax	85,000	87,000	83,737	80,079	
5. Stamps	92,000	93,000	91,812	75,374	
6. Registration	1,83,000	1,72,000	1,70,045	1,75,046	
Total ...	51,20,000	54,50,000	53,08,459	54,82,649	
C. Administration—					
1. Civil List	26,10,000	26,10,000	23,00,000	23,00,000	
2. General Administration	14,68,000	15,09,000	15,41,792	20,31,475	
3 Scientific and Miscellaneous Depts....	94,000	1,04,000	92,851	1,05,970	
4. Stationery and Printing Departments	3,36,000	3,61,000	3,67,891	3,77,180	
5. Miscellaneous	64,000	67,000	1,14,005	1,08,281	
6. Courts of Law.	10,39,000	10,77,000	10,95,647	11,11,328	
7. Jails	1,53,000	1,51,000	1,32,999	1,28,976	
8. Police	16,36,000	17,54,000	16,74,360	18,40,443	
9. Army	18,86,000	18,77,000	19,33,842	18,48,839	
Total ...	89,76,000	95,10,000	92,53,387	98,52,492	
D. Public Instruction	50,79,000	54,67,000	51,91,010	54,81,943	
E. Medical charges	11,60,000	12,05,000	11,78,498	11,96,396	
F. Religious charges	3,58,000	3,58,000	3,56,824	3,57,296	
G. Commercial Services—					
1. Railways and Tramways ...	19,54,000	18,00,000	17,49,532	19,41,173	
2. Krishnarajasagara Hydro Electric and Irrigation Works	58,50,000	65,82,000	57,95,832	50,30,904	
3. Industrial or other Works ...	1,51,000	1,55,000	5,629	3,13,513	
4. Iron Works...	10,00,000	7,36,000	—78,52,801	7,36,510	
5. Commuted value of pensions ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	3,23,157	1,51,183	
Total ...	91,55,000	94,73,000	21,349	81,73,283	
H. Public Works—					
i. Irrigation Works	14,03,000	15,00,000	12,56,799	13,24,206	
ii. Civil Works	21,37,000	11,14,000	10,95,429	11,44,436	
iii. Communications	*	11,00,000	15,72,774	11,30,289	
Total ..	35,40,000	37,14,000	39,25,002	35,98,931	
I. Pensions	15,13,000	16,16,000	17,73,861	19,19,380	

*Included under 24. Civil Works.

Appendix XXII—*concld.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1928-29	Current year 1929-30	Actual expenditure 1928-29	Expenditure during current year 1929-30	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
J. Miscellaneous—					
1. Supervision of Mines	1,98,000	2,10,000	2,04,861	2,22,454	
2. Sinking Fund	18,78,000	18,78,000	18,78,000	18,78,000	
3. Interest on debt and other obligations	36,50,000	39,34,000	37,54,554	39,02,545	
4. Public Health ...	1,54,000	1,50,000	1,50,507	1,79,749	
5. Economic Development	1,30,000	1,31,000	1,07,860	1,05,649	
6. Agriculture	9,73,000	13,50,000	11,36,338	13,04,049	
7. Industries and Commerce ...	1,39,000	1,80,000	1,61,297	1,91,587	
8. Co-operative Societies	1,32,000	1,57,000	1,30,068	1,61,359	
9. Grants for Public Improvements ...	7,58,000	8,18,000	7,26,897	7,23,665	
10 Famine Relief	...	...	...	...	
11. Famine Insurance	...	...	...	...	
12. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	30,000	20,000	24,927	16,869	
13. ,, Electrical ,, ...	..	...	...	...	
14. Special Reserve for non-recurring expenditure.	..	...	5,13,498	34,304	
15. Extraordinary expenditure ...	...	...	89,83,160	...	
16. Deduct :—Expenditure met from balances at credit of Reserve Funds	10,00,000	15,42,000	8,23,452	14,75,097	
Total ...	70,42,000	72,86,000	1,69,48,515	72,45,633	
Total of Service and Capital Heads ...	4,43,93,000	4,65,29,000	4,64,06,905	4,57,08,003	
K. Debt Heads—Net—					
1. Investment account	...	...	18,98,631	...	
2. Debt	...	...	475	7,244	
3. Unfunded Debt :—					
(a) Insurance and provident funds ...	...	...	...	...	
(b) Savings Bank Deposits	...	...	...	...	
(c) Endowments for charitable and other purposes.	...	...	...	...	
4. Reserve Funds	...	...	...	...	
5. Local and other funds	...	...	1,13,658	9,78,118	
6. Deposits	...	...	...	...	
7. Advances	...	...	13,06,966	8,05,445	
8. Suspense accounts	...	...	1,64,469	1,21,798	
9. Departmental balance	...	...	21,133	17,386	
10. Loans	...	...	66,692	1,46,204	
11. Remittances	...	...	...	...	
12. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	47,508	
Total Debt Heads ...	...	...	35,72,024	21,23,703	
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads	...	...	4,99,78,929	4,78,31,706	
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	...	...	62,53,327	56,51,758	
Grand Total including Closing Balance ...	...	...	5,62,32,256	5,34,83,464	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Mysore State during the Calendar year 1929.

Names of medical institutions	Number of patients treated		Results of in-patients						Daily average				
	Out-patients	In-patients	Number cured	Number relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Absented	Remaining	Expenditure	Out-patients	In-patients	Total	Remarks
									Rs.				
*236 Hospitals and Dispensaries	28,35,906	30,069	20,391	4,827	3,070	1,781	...	...	13,37,427	14,447·59	1318·49	15,766.08	

* Exclusive of 15 State Non-public, 4 Private Non-aided and 7 Railway Institutions.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Mysore State for the Calendar year 1929.

Name	Population	Births				Deaths				Rate per 1,000 of population				
		Past year (1928)	Present year (1929)	Increase	Decrease	Past year (1928)	Present year (1929)	Increase	Decrease	Births		Deaths		Remarks
										Past year (1928)	Present year (1929)	Past year (1928)	Present year (1929)	
Mysore State	5,859,952	107,355	113,918	6,563	.....	91,690	83,400	.....	8,290	18·46	19·44	15·64	14·23	

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing particulars as to the Educational Institutions maintained in the Mysore State for the year 1929-30.

Number of institutions: Past year 1928-29	Number of institutions: Present year 1929-30	Institutions	Number on the rolls on 31st March: 1928-29	Number on the rolls on 31st March: 1929-30	Average daily attendance: 1928-29	Average daily attendance: 1929-30	Expenditure: State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		A. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										
6	6	Colleges, English for men	2,698	2,580	2,476	2,154	5,86,936	...	...	...	...	5,86,936
2	2	Colleges, English for women	75	82	48	74	53,735	...	...	...	...	53,735
4	4	Colleges, Oriental for men	449	484	324	314	39,195	...	1,507	...	1,055	41,757
1	1	College, Teaching	31	30	30	30	Included	under Arts	Colleges.			
1	1	Engineering College	249	228	230	205	1,33,158	...	...	...	...	1,33,158
1	1	Medical College	182	190	170	169	53,718	...	...	...	...	53,718
15	15	Total ...	3,684	3,594	3,278	2,946	8,66,742	..	1,507	..	1,055	8,69,304
		Secondary Schools.										
25	28	High Schools, English, for boys	6,380	6,549	5,769	5,915	3,69,770	2,300	10,754	1,42,325	40,175	5,65,324
3	3	High Schools, Vernacular, for boys	218	232	200	211	56,398	...	...	26	...	56,424
252	259	Middle Schools, English, for boys	23,974	25,970	19,627	21,144	5,73,001	77,073	595	17,647	74,173	7,42,489
272	271	Incomplete Middle Schools for boys	5,301	5,587	4,067	4,183	1,61,070	11,861	...	86	1,318	1,74,335
5	5	High Schools, English, for girls	251	306	224	272	49,419	...	...	2,597	6,550	58,566
1	1	High School, Vernacular, for girls	26	22	21	20	. .	. .	...	...	...	...
25	26	Middle Schools, English, for girls	1,430	1,602	1,225	1,363	75,523	4,426	10	4,610	14,962	99,531
43	43	Incomplete Middle Schools for girls	584	555	416	451	36,133	392	...	3	880	37,408
626	636	Total ...	37,998	40,773	31,549	33,559	13,21,314	96,052	11,359	1,67,291	1,38,058	17,34,077
		Primary Schools.										
5,677	5,875	Primary Schools for boys	2,19,751	2,30,296	160,763	1,65,137	12,39,730	3,35,678	37,292	851	6,503	16,20,104
704	580	Primary Schools for girls	35,171	31,976	23,803	22,286	3,17,270	49,053	17,869	122	12,922	3,97,236
6,381	6,455	Total ...	2,54,924	2,62,272	184,566	1,87,423	15,57,050	3,84,731	55,161	973	19,425	20,17,340
		Special Schools.										
9	11	Training Schools for Masters	553	678	532	615	1,76,899	...	...	...	66	1,76,965
3	3	Training Schools for Mistresses	81	88	73	79	45,805	...	...	269	2,870	48,944
17	17	Industrial Schools for males	1,130	1,092	1,001	897	75,042	...	...	...	177	75,219
2	2	Industrial Schools for females	136	327	130	250	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	5	Commercial Schools	371	511	342	325	8,506	...	...	7,513	1,810	17,329
51	51	Sanskrit Schools	1,504	1,319	1,168	964	13,143	...	...	...	...	13,143
3	3	Schools for the Deaf, the Dumb and the Blind ...	95	105	58	74	8,611	...	...	370	...	8,981
1	1	Engineering School	279	285	162	169	50,806	...	...	8,093	...	58,899
2	3	Agricultural Schools	75	88	61	72	29,295	...	...	..	...	29,295
..	...	Practical Instruction classes	...	Included	under Middle Schools.			...	..	..	...	...
92	96	Total ...	4,256	4,493	3,486	3,455	4,08,107	...	...	16,245	4,423	4,28,775
7,114	7,202	Total Public Institutions and Direct Expenditure ...	3,00,862	3,11,132	2,22,879	2,27,383	41,53,213	4,80,783	68,027	1,84,512	1,62,961	50,49,496
		B. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										
4	...	Advanced	66	72	53	59	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,118	...	Elementary	17,939	18,724	15,845	16,986	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,122	1,156	Total ...	18,005	18,796	15,898	17,045	...	...	...	...	..	..
		Total Indirect Expenditure ..	...	...	...	...	14,84,320	1,44,708	...	97,734	34,084	17,60,796
8,236	8,358	Grand total of all Institutions and total Expenditure on Public Instruction	3,18,867	3,29,928	2,38,777	2,44,428	56,37,533	6,25,491	68,027	2,82,246	1,96,995	68,10,292

WD 956—GPB—1,000—14-12-30.